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Wool Workers Get Raise; U. S. Curbs Italy's Acts; Germans Lose 11 Vessels

The World's Day—March 6, 1941

New England: Wool Workers Get 10 P. C. Raise

The American Woolen Company and the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.) signed agreements which provided for 10 per cent wage increases for 28,000 employees in its New England Plants, the Associated Press disclosed. The agreements run for two years and provide for arbitration of grievances and no strikes or lockouts during the life of the contract. Joseph Salerno, state T. W. U. A. director, said increases would be sought for 160,000 workers in other woolen plants in the United States. The American Woolen increases become effective May 12.

Naval control over wage scales in the shipbuilding industry was disclosed at a Neponset, Mass., plant. [Details: Page 11.]

A plan of reorganization for the Boston-Nantasket Steamboat Company was approved in Federal District Court. [Details: Page 11.]

Continuation of the present two-cents-a-package Massachusetts State tax on cigarettes was urged at a State House hearing. [Details of this and other hearings: Page 12.]

Washington: U. S. Asks Italy to Close Consulates

The United States has notified Italy that the movements of Italian consular officials throughout this country are to be restricted and has asked that Italian Consulates in Detroit and Newark, N. J., be closed. [Details: Page 18]

Members of the House Military Affairs Committee heard a highly confidential progress report on the defense program from Secretary of War Stimson and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff.

The House Naval Affairs Committee unanimously approved legislation authorizing a permanent Navy enlisted strength of 232,000 and emergency strength of 300,000.

The War Department reported that delays hampering the Army's $1,200,000,000 camp and arms plant construction program were fast being overcome. Of 239 projects, 55 were behind schedule, 129 on schedule, 24 ahead of schedule, and 18 had been completed. Work had not started on 13.

The House, approaching a final vote on the 1942 farm appropriation bill, defeated four attempts to increase the $212,000,000 fund provided for parity payments.

Secretary Morgenthau said the Treasury would begin the public sale of defense savings stamps, certificates and bonds on May 1.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes authorized Great Britain to take over 500,000 cubic feet of the helium gas originally sold to France but halted at Halifax, Nova Scotia, when the French capitulated. It will now be used in the United States in connection with British industrial contracts.

The House received from its Appropriations Committee a $193,913,093 appropriation bill designed chiefly to continue the defense housing and apprentice-training programs. Also included were items increasing the Federal Bureau of Investigation personnel, strengthening the Coast Guard, and improving river and harbor projects. [Details: Page 2.]

President Roosevelt sent to the Senate the nominations of Frank Upman, Jr., of New Haven, and S. Tate Pease of Memphis to be Work Projects Administrators for Connecticut and Tennessee, respectively. Mr. Pease's nomination was effective as of Feb. 24, and that of Mr. Upman as of Feb. 1.

The American Red Cross today granted $10,000 to the Greek Red Cross for relief of victims of the recent earthquake at Larissa.

Thomas D. Campbell, mass production wheat specialist, left New York aboard the Dixie Clipper for a secrecy-shrouded trip to England, after a series of conferences in Washington with President Roosevelt and other Administration officials.

Air and Sea: Nazis Lose 11 Ships in Lofotens

British and Norwegian forces sank 11 German-commanded ships and captured 225 prisoners in their raid on the Lofoten Islands off Narvic in northern Norway, according to an official enlargement on the British Government's earlier brief account of the operation. [Page 4.]

German air losses were summarized by the British Air Ministry to total 5,346 planes, as compared with British losses of 854. [Page 6.]

Scattered raiding by a few Nazi warplanes was reported by Britain over London and East Anglia, following a night marked by sharply curtailed Nazi air activity. Germany claimed heavy damage was caused by air attacks on Britain's naval base at Portsmouth.

A British answer to Axis claims on sea warfare was contained in an Admiralty statement that Germany and Italy had claimed to have sunk 34 British capital ships, whereas Britain had only 15 such ships at the outbreak of the war. [Page 6.]

Far East: French-Thai Agreement Reported

French agreement on the main points of the talks with Japan over the latter's terms for settlement between French Indo-China and Thailand was reported by Japan after renewed discussion with the French envoy. [Page 6.]

Extension of armistice which lapses tomorrow was rumored to be probable.

Japanese claimed that their landing at six Chinese coastal points on the Gulf of Tonkin nullified United States aid to the Central Chinese Government because of the closing of Chinese supply routes. [Page 6.]

Chinese resistance to the Japanese at the points of fresh invasion was reported by the Chungking high command.

German Ambassador to Japan, Maj. Gen. Eugen Ott, was said to be about to go to Berlin for "an important conference."

In Europe: British Day of Prayer March 23

A national day of prayer was proclaimed by King George VI for March 23.

Gen. Maxime Weygand arrived in Vichy to confer with Marshal Pétain for the first time in five months. [Page 6.]

Greece gave assurances to Britain that it would continue its battle against the Axis. [Page 1.]

Netherlanders were warned against opposition to Germany as Dutch courts, at German command, reintroduced capital sentences and ordered 18 executions. [Page 5.]

War Summary: Greeks to Resist Invasion

Departure from Greece of British Foreign Secretary Eden and Chief of Staff Dill brought expression of Greek determination to resist all attempts at invasion. ([Page 1.]

Mr. Eden's reassurances had been given that Britain would fight alongside the Greeks.

Attacks on Malta by German bombers were launched in large numbers, according to Rome.

German forces were stated to have arrived at points only 65 miles from Salonika.

Italian supply ship was sunk by the Greek submarine Nereus Feb. 23 off the Yugoslav coast, the Greek Marine Ministry announced.

British losses in the entire campaign against Italy in Africa, either captures or fatalities, was only 525 men, as against Italian losses of 150,000 men, the British Government announced. [Page 4.]

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State Taking Of Airport Is Urged on City

East Boston field is vital link in defense it is shown by State, civic, and Army pleaders.

Urgent appeals for the State to take over the East Boston Airport for commercial development and as a measure of National Defense, as recommended by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in his inaugural address, were voiced today by War Department, State, Boston, and commercial aviation officials.

Before the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs, Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, revealed that the State would pay to Boston, which developed the airport during the past 13 years under lease from the State, not more than $1,888,000 as reimbursement for work financed by the city.

The legislation before the Committee provides for a bond issue of $2,500,000. The amount above the reimbursement to the City of Boston will be used for further expansion of the airport in conjunction with funds anticipated from the Federal Government.

All speakers emphasized that the measure before the Committee merely advances from 1948 to 1941 the termination of the lease between the State and the city under which the State is obliged to reimburse Boston for its construction costs.

Sought as Defense Unit

War Department interest in the East Boston Airport was shown when Maj. Charles Woolley, representing the Plans Division of the Office of the Chief of Air Corps, officially stated that "the War Department believes enlargement of the Boston Airport and construction of the Bedford auxiliary field necessary for National defense." He said the two airports are on the War Department's priority list of 250 airports essential to National Defense.

Mr. Cutler said commercial aviation interests were ready to spend millions of dollars for hangars and other equipment at East Boston if the State takes over the airport. He explained that commercial development at the port is hindered by lack of facilities and by the fact that commercial airlines can obtain leases only for as long as seven years.

He said the airport needs further expansion to become a Class-A port and that the State is better able to pay for expansion than the city. Further, he added, the airport serves the State as a whole and therefore it is reasonable that the State should pay the costs.

Shows Remarkable Growth

Mr. Cutler pointed out that during the years the city has operated the airport its passenger traffic has expanded from 15,490 passengers in 1933 to 214,299 in 1940. He added, "it is obvious the city has

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British to Receive 'What to Do' Leaflets

By the Associated Press

London, March 6

Twenty million "What To Do" leaflets will be distributed to Britons next week as a part of the Government's anti-invasion preparedness campaign.

The leaflets, already approved by all Government departments concerned, are to get a final going-over by Prime Minister Winston Churchill before being sent to the printer.

Citizens of Brighton, England, were given the first practical schooling in the use of the gas mask in preparation for possible invasion. Tear gas fumes were released while residents were encouraged to proceed with their ordinary activities.

U. S. Held Able To Give Allies Lead in Arms

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6 — American labor and American industry can do the job, can arm the democracies into decisive military superiority; the limit of the nation's productive capacity is not even in sight.

Apart from aid-to-Britain policy, apart from lend-lease bill debate, this is the verdict of every principal official in Washington who has anything directly to do with the defense program.

The production chiefs of the government, from William S. Knudsen down through every division of the OPM, recognize that American ingenuity and American resource are being called upon to achieve in two years what Hitler built up in six and they are completely confident they can do it. The time lag is the all-powerful incentive. It is free enterprise versus forced labor in a titanic struggle; it is the free way versus the slave way in a head-on test. America has the men, the materials and the morale Those who are in the middle of this emergency do not doubt the outcome.

In answer to the latest contentions of the America First Committee that the United States cannot effectively and cannot safely become the arsenal of freedom, it is pointed out that not even the isolationist opponents of the lend-lease bill are questioning America's capacity to produce the aid to Britain and her allies.

The Reasons

And on that issue government economists submit a unanimous "yes" and for these reasons:

1. Helping to arm Britain does not necessarily mean assuming a greater long-term armament burden by the United States. It may very well mean less because a Hitler defeat will overwhelmingly reduce the necessity of such vast defense forces. Also, it does not neces-

Continued on Page 18, Column 3

Senate Seeks Lend-Lease Compromise

Administration leaders in behind scenes drive to avert major test on amendment.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—Administration leaders fought behind the scenes for a compromise on the Ellender Amendment to the lend-lease bill today that would avert the first major test of Senate strength since Congress got the momentous measure, 55 days ago.

The Ellender Amendment was designed by its sponsors to carry reassurance that nothing in the bill specifically authorizes the use of American armed forces outside the Western Hemisphere, with the exception of the Philippines. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, objects to the phrasing of the amendment, on the ground that it might be misinterpreted in Japan as giving it a wide-open field in the Orient.

As the Senate re-opened debate at 11 this morning it appeared that the bill was headed for its first real showdown. But as Administration leaders drew up a substitute formula it appeared that Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana would accept the change, and that opposition would consequently be minimized.

The Ellender Amendment is one of several before the Senate which do not carry any specific prohibition of presidential action in themselves, but put on record, for the sake of emphasis, a point which the bill does not cover.

In this instance Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana wishes the Senate to emphasize that "nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to confer any additional powers to authorize the employment or use of persons in the land or naval forces of the United States at any place beyond the limits of the Western Hemisphere except in the territories and possessions of the United States, including the Philippine Islands."

Opposed by Hull

Constitutional lawyers assert that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, cannot be bound by Congress as to the sending or withholding of troops. Some of them oppose the Ellender Amendment as extraneous and meaningless, and as likely to confuse the issue, since the existing bill, they assert, does not alter the President's power as Commander-in-Chief, one way or another.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, opposes the Ellender Amendment, on the ground that any mention of the Western Hemisphere as a limitation, even if it were without force, would give Japan the idea that she had a free hand in the Orient.

On the other hand, Senate Administration leaders are prepared to placate Mr. Ellender and his supporters if they can find a for-

Continued on Page 18, Column 2

British and Greeks To Fight Together 'Until Final Victory'

Photograph by Edmund Stevens

A Natural Shelter for Greek Troops

Greek stand expected to help others in Balkan Peninsula to resist invaders.

ATHENS, March 6 (AP)—Greek leaders and the press reaffirmed today, in farewell messages to the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, the Nation's determination to fight on against any and all comers.

With German forces massing on the Bulgarian frontier facing Greece, Mr. Eden matched the Greek declarations with a promise that Britain would stand by her, although "the future may be arduous."

"Indomitable and proud," asserted the newspaper Asyrmatos, "we shall march to victory. The heroic example we set on Oct. 28, 1940 (when the Italians invaded Greece), will guide us in any decision it may be necessary to take in the future in case our independence or integrity is threatened."

This attitude was reflected in other sections of the press which, with one voice, declared Greece's stand was "heartening to all free people" and "undoubtedly will be followed by other peoples in the Balkan Peninsula."

Series of Conferences

The pledge was delivered after Mr. Eden concluded a series of conferences with Greek leaders which a communiqué said resulted in complete agreement "on all aspects of the situation" in the Balkans.

Just before leaving the capital last night in company with Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, Mr. Eden issued a statement praising the Greeks for their "heroic resistance of brutal attack" and ended with the words:

"The future may be arduous, but be assured that we shall not rest nor falter until final victory is won."

Mr. Eden and General Dill conferred at length yesterday with King George II and Premier Alexander Korizis. A formal announcement by the Greek Government said they "examined very attentively the situation in the Balkans, where they continued all efforts with a view to preventing the spread of war."

Praise for Greek Courage

The "spread of war" was interpreted by observers as having but one meaning—German invasion of Greece through Bulgaria.

Mr. Eden's destination was not announced, but it was believed he was en route to Cairo, headquarters of the British Middle East Command. Last week he concluded talks with Turkish leaders which were said to have resulted in Turkey's re-affirmation of its treaty of friendship and alliance with Britain.

In his parting statement Mr. Eden said:

"Like all Englishmen we have watched for many months with admiration the heroic resistance of the Greek people to a brutal attack.

"It was said in Athens 2,300 years ago that the secret of happiness is freedom and the secret of freedom is courage. You are giving new life to this great tradition."

The Greek Government, through its High Command, yesterday firmly rejected German pressure for a separate Greek-Italian peace, declaring "the army and people have decided to face events, no matter from what direction, and fight on with the same undying will for their liberty and fatherland."

Troops Sent to Border

A communiqué indicated that troops already had been dispatched to the Bulgarian border north of Salonika to meet the threat of a German invasion.

"It is clear the Italian High Command hopes to crush by numbers the Greek Army in Albania, thanks to the turn of events which obliges the Greek High Command to maintain troops in Eastern Macedonia and Thrace as a precautionary measure," said the communiqué, clearly referring to massing of German troops in Bulgaria.

"The Italian High Command thus hopes to obtain a 'legendary victory' which would wipe out the reverses suffered by Fascist troops during the four months when an Italy of 43,000,000 people was alone before 7,000,000 Greeks."

The communiqué added that the Greek Army and people were losing "neither their calmness nor their confidence in ultimate victory."

Nazis increase forces in Bulgaria: Page 4.

Next Blow by Hitler Kept in Close Secrecy

'Inside the War'
Third of a Series

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

It would be comforting to many readers if a correspondent freshly returned from Germany could give assurance that England is now safe from invasion.

But nothing would be more dangerously misleading.

England is in peril and England can be saved only by ceaseless vigilance, by relentless labor, and by shipments of American war materials far greater than those going now.

What must never be forgotten in estimating Germany's future moves is that few military leaders in history have been quite as skillful as Adolf Hitler in concealing the direction of his next blow. Few before him have been so successful in lulling a victim into a sense of false security or in diverting attention to some remote field of action until the fateful moment when the gray-green-clad soldiers of the Nazi Reich swarm over his ramparts. Nothing would make an invasion of England so likely as a comfortable assumption that the time for it has passed or that Herr Hitler has abandoned the idea.

Of course, on the surface it appears today as though Herr Hitler has committed his military machine to an offensive in the Mediterranean. All eyes are turned just now toward Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey. It is the ideal moment for him to strike at England.

A Familiar Setting

The whole picture is a familiar one to those of us who have been in Berlin from the beginning of the war. It is particularly reminiscent of the last few days before the morning when German soldiers scrambled out from under coal-covered decks in the harbors of Denmark and Norway and launched the 1940 campaign in Northern Europe.

Those of us in Berlin then knew something was going to happen. The atmosphere of tension and expectancy could be sensed even by a stranger arriving for the first time. But almost every indication pointed to a German offensive southward.

Rumania was the subject of press conference discussions. The newspapers were full of Balkan subjects and bitter attacks on alleged British activities in that area. Except for the unusual number of Austrian mountain troops on the streets of Berlin, everything suggested that German armies were about to move into the Balkans.

When the writer left Berlin a month ago the atmosphere was beginning to repeat that sense of tension and suspense which preceded every one of Herr Hitler's military campaigns. From the beginning

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Intimate Message from Washington

Nature Engages in No Filibusters—Neither Wars Nor Senate Debates Can Keep Spring From Coming to the Capital Again

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

One certainly should fill a confidential Washington message of this sort with latest word of what Mr. Willkie is saying, Mr. Knudsen doing and Secretary Hull thinking, mixed together with a few knowing comments about what Mr. Roosevelt plans next, and the inside facts about the Senate lend-lease fight. But an oddly disturbing event has occurred in this capital recently and try as we will, we cannot put it out of our thoughts. Perhaps it carries news that some of our readers would like to hear, too. For, after all, it is news; news which people all over the Nation talk about after their first perfunctory solemn remarks about Congress and the state of world affairs are uttered and forgotten.

To begin at the beginning then, what the meterologists call a "warm air mass" blew up from the South and over Washington a day or two ago, and suddenly . . . it was spring. It did not last very long, it is true. Cold descended again. But this correspondent begs leave to report to clients who are farther north than this that spring is on its way again. Yes, it is really coming. Add that to all the headlines of wars and disasters in the newspapers! It is blowing up from the South with a veil of buds and greenery, and even Mr. Hitler cannot stop it. The diurnalities continue their methodical way, whatever messes man makes of his affairs on this planet, and, like hope, spring is born afresh again after every winter.

Crocuses Are Out

To get down to exact details of this important matter, the yellow and purple crocuses are up and out today in Washington, the snowdrops have blossomed right out of the snow in that intrepid manner of theirs, and the bluebells (we think they are bluebells) are stoutly blossoming. Furthermore, Northerners may take courage to learn that the tulip and daffodil sprouts are pushing up, irrespective of what happens in Europe, and the hyacinths seem intent on performing their function on time, whether the Senate does so or not. We can be thankful nature engages in no filibusters!

At our feeding tray a week ago the purple finches put in their first appearance and should be traveling gradually north by now as the snow recedes from winter runnels. The cardinals which are so conspicuous a part of the Washington outdoor scene are still all flocking together, but now the males are beginning to unlimber their rusty vocal chords in the morning and in a fortnight or so of warm weather will be uttering their noisy love-calls under our windows at about the time diplomats, statesmen and humble correspondents are trying to get their final sleep.

There are other true signs of spring. We are too shrewd to be deceived any longer by the sight of new spring hats on the women. Once upon a time, in our simple masculine fashion, we naïvely supposed that the appearance of these bits of bright-colored frippery really heralded spring for which they were labeled. Having grown older and more cynical now, we have noted that spring hats have little to do with the weather and are apparently worn more for the effect on their owners' morale than with any relation to the season. Nor will we mention income tax payments. Certainly March 15 is a real harbinger of the moving calendar, but it is too sad a fact to find any place here.

And Gardeners Are Restless

But there are other, merrier tokens. The warm wind of a day ago blew crowds of dreamy-eyed men into hardware stores, pricing rakes, trowels and fertilizer. Women are to be seen staking out too-ambitious flower beds; family cars return on Sundays loaded with monstrous stones for the rock garden. Yes, a new look is dawning in men's eyes; a look that does not grow from reading the morning headlines; a look of release that nature momentarily brings for all the stupidities of mankind.

A vernal note is occasionally caught even in public documents. Charles P. Taft, brother of Senator Taft, who is now "Assistant Co-Ordinator of Health and Welfare and Related Defense Activities" (and what a title that is, incidentally), in a formal press release this Tuesday declared that it takes a really organized campaign to secure for the boys (in the Army) home hospitality, and the normal social relationships "that are called for in the spring."

Note those last words, "in the spring"; a kindly Government takes cognizance of this hemispherical change that is going on and all the yearnings that accompany it!

We wish we could draw a moral from all this. We realize the poignancy of spring this year in Britain; we know the new dangers that it brings to that heroically embattled island. But even there stout souls will welcome spring which, like hope, uplifts men's hearts. You cannot moralize about it, after all. Those words speak for themselves: "It will soon be spring!"

Richard L. Strout

Heritage of Freedom

By Dr. James Bryant Conant

President of Harvard University

The citizens of 1940 are the trustees of these United States. We shall be rightly condemned by posterity if we needlessly become involved in war and squander life and treasure.

But we shall be yet more guilty in the eyes of our descendants if we fail to preserve our heritage of freedom—if we fail because of timidity or lack of far-sighted resolution.

The decision is momentous. Those who feel as I do believe the future of human liberty is at stake.

In a radiocast from Boston, Nov. 28, 1940

'America: Slave or Free?'—Third Article, Page 3

House Committee Urges More G-Men for Defense

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—A $193,913,093 appropriation, chiefly to continue the defense housing and apprentice-training programs, was recommended to the House today by its Appropriations Committee.

The measure also included funds to give the Federal Bureau of Investigation 700 additional special agents— 500 for anti-sabotage and other defense matters and 200 for investigation of violations of the Draft Law.

A $175,000,000 fund for additional defense housing was withheld by the Committee until final passage of a bill authorizing the expenditure. That measure is pending in the House Rules Committee. The Appropriations Committee approved, however, a $75,000,000 outlay to liquidate contracts for defense housing already in progress.

Other Defense Items

Significant defense items included $10,510,000 to expedite installation of special protective devices for the Panama Canal and $9,583,200 for the Coast Guard, comprising $4,150,000 for construction and equipment of six new cutters; $1,330,000 for additional anti-magnetic mine devices and other equipment to make Coast Guard vessels ready for immediate duty with the Navy in event of need and $950,000 for minesweeping gear.

To carry on the National Youth Administration's program of training youths for defense industry, the Committee approved a budget estimate of $22,500,000. The money is necessary, the Committee said, to prevent a large curtailment in the program before June 30. The number employed on the program on Feb. 1 was 486,000, the committee said, but unless the additional money is provided, the average employment would drop to about 219,000

Other items in the bill included $29,676,000 in cash and contract authorizations for 15 river and harbor improvement projects described by the Committee as having "an important bearing" upon national defense; $2,000,000 to combat and control incipient outbreaks of insect pests, such as grasshoppers, Mormon crickets and chinch bugs; $175,000 for helium supply surveys and for expansion of the capacity of the Government's helium plant at Amarillo, Tex.

To enable the State Department to retain in service career diplomats forced out of their posts abroad by Nazi conquests, the Committee recommended that authority be granted for their retention on the Department's pay roll in spite of their inability to serve at their posts.

Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, told the Committee this Government already had been forced to withdraw its diplomatic representatives from Norway, Poland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Northern France.

"It may be that a situation will develop in the future," he said, "where we will be confronted with a similar situation elsewhere."

He mentioned specifically the Ministers to Denmark, Holland and Latvia as members of the career foreign service.

Mr. Long said the language of the bill would make these career officers subject to call by the President for tasks for which they are qualified at pay of not more than $10,000 yearly.

A $1,000,000 appropriation was recommended for construction of 145 miles of highway to connect the Richardson Highway with Palmer, Alaska, on the Alaskan Railroad, a project the Committee said was urged by the Army General Staff as an important link in the Alaska defense plans.

Federal Agency Urged

The Senate Appropriations Committee, reporting approval of a $1,533,567,102 supplemental defense appropriation, recommended to the Senate designation of a specific Federal agency charged with responsibility for locating new defense industries.

Asserting that it "has been very difficult to ascertain who is definitely responsible for the location of these industrial sites," the Committee proposed that Naval supply plants built with money from the pending bill be passed on by a plant site board.

The Committee offered an amendment to set up a board composed of William S. Knudsen, Sidney Hillman, Directors of the Office of Production Management, and Chester C. Davis of the Defense Commission, to pass on the plant expenditures in order to "prevent waste and fairly distribute these industries so as to prevent undue centralization of industry or maldistribution of the available supply of skilled labor and the unnecessary creation of unfavorable employment conditions."

Besides this amendment the Committee recommended addition of $187,400 to the amount passed by the House.

Providing funds for use during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, the supply measure included $157,102,500 in contract authorizations and the balance in cash.

A $169,415,000 item for Naval public works included $4,700,000 for strengthening defenses at Guam and $8,100,000 for the Samoa Naval base.

Largest item in the bill was $675,283,000 for construction of military posts. The Navy would be allocated $202,000,000 for replacement of warships.

Wonders of Research: Laboratory Diamonds

Researchist seeks way to make synthetic jewels large enough for use by industry.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Clifford A. Nickle, electrical engineer and member of the staff of the General Electric Research Laboratories at Schenectady, is tackling a problem that intrigued researchers and inventors for centuries before he began—diamond making.

He works alone in his cellar laboratory and has visible proof that he knows something about the tricks Nature has up her sleeve to accomplish the task. He can show actual diamonds he has made. Black ones and very tiny to be sure, but diamonds never the less; diamonds which would serve industry very well if there were enough of them, and if they could be made a bit larger.

By far the largest purchaser of diamonds today is industry. The quantity that goes into gems is far smaller than that which is molded in a plastic or inserted in steel drills to cut, fashion or polish hard metals. The petroleum industry, quarrying, and mining are large customers. What Mr. Nickle is trying to do, of course, is to find an alloy equal to the expensive natural diamonds industry uses for abrasives. Thus far all his "gems" are but dust-like particles, yet he believes firmly that he may some day be able to make them large enough to supplant the costly ones now in use.

On the G. E. Laboratory directory he is listed as a "consulting engineer" and he is personally known only to a few since most of his work is done at home in his own shop. There, he says, he can work without interruption and at any hour of the day or night. He first began to work for G. E. in 1920 and in 1923 became an assistant to Dr. Steinmetz. Although still a relatively young man, it is doubtful if there are many researchers in the world today whose work has successfully bridged so many fields.

Eclipse of Moon

Preparations to photograph the one and only eclipse during 1941 that will be visible in the United States, an eclipse of the moon on Thursday morning March 13, are being made by the Amateur Astronomers Association and the Hayden Planetarium. Peter A. Leavens, amateur astronomer at Columbus, Ohio, will record the phenomenon in the Midwest, for there the moon sets about 40 minutes later than it does in New York, giving the maximum period of darkening.

"The hues seen of the moon under eclipse conditions," said Prof. William H. Barton, Jr., Executive Curator of the Planetarium, "represent sunlight refracted by the earth's atmosphere, and observations and photographs made at the time, especially in color film, may prove of value in adding to our knowledge of the earth's air conditions."

New Research Tool

A new tool of research, combining the advantages of both the light microscope and the electronic microscope, has been patented by Ladislaus Marton, engineer of the Radio Corporation of America. Explaining the value of this combination the inventor said, "Electronic bombardment may modify the structure of the specimen; therefore, previewing by a light microscope makes it possible first to obtain the required light view of the interesting portions, and then finally the electronic image."

Trumpeter Swan

Increasing anxiety for the trumpeter swan, alternately held to be on the increase and the decrease in numbers, is expressed by Mrs. C. N. Edge, Chairman of the Emergency Conservation Committee of New York. The trumpeter swan is a magnificent bird of rare beauty. A few nesting sites still survive but the increase over the last seven years has only been 69 individuals, she says. Yet there were 327 cygnets raised during the seven seasons. Hunters and lax protective laws in Idaho are held responsible.

Sharecroppers Work

A year ago at this time in the delta lands of Missouri's "bootheel," some 1,500 sharecropper families were homeless and hungry. This year, says the Farm Security Administration, these identical families have larders stocked with $250,000 worth of food—that they produced themselves.

Grants were provided last year for subsistence gardening, and food preservation equipment was made available to families eligible for relief. Landlords granted free garden plots and families in these seven counties canned more than 613,000 quarts of food, an average of about 82 quarts of food for each person. Dried fruits and vegetables, sweet and Irish potatoes, and cured meats were stored in the family larders. More than half of the families also received five-year loans to buy cows, and of the amount loaned, more than a fifth has been repaid.

New Flash Lamp

To facilitate news, professional and color photography at average speeds, the most powerful photoflash lamp yet made for use in synchronizers, Mazda photoflash No. 50, has been announced by the Commercial Engineering Department of Westinghouse. Its peak output is nearly 6,000,000 lumen seconds.

General Electric

Diamonds From Test Tubes

C. A. Nickle, consulting engineer for the General Electric Company, in his cellar laboratory where he has been able to manufacture tiny diamond particles artificially.

Weidemann Heads Spy Ring, Woman Charges in Pay Suit

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6 (AP)—The former wife of a United States Army officer charged yesterday that Consul General Fritz Wiedemann headed a German espionage ring throughout the Americas and ordered his agents to obtain secret information "beneficial to Germany . . in its conquest of the Western Hemisphere."

The allegations were in a complaint filed in Federal Court for Mrs. Alice Crockett, who asked $8,000 she said Capt. Wiedemann owed her for a trip to Germany in his behalf in 1939.

Captain Wiedemann, Consul General here since early in 1939, was unavailable for comment. However, he denied all charges in a similar suit filed by Mrs. Crockett in Superior Court. His attorney termed both actions a "shakedown."

The complaint set forth that Captain Wiedemann received more than $5,000,000 from the German Government for "espionage activity," that he employed many persons for such purposes, and that it was the duty of the princess Stephenie Hohenlohe, whom the United States is seeking to deport, to pay these employees.

The remainder of the complaint was made up of statements which Mrs. Crockett said Wiedemann made to her. These included assertions that he told her:

That he obtained information 'to determine by what method the Panama Canal could be made useless," that he employed officials of the United States Government, that he hired workmen in vital industries to "foment class hatred," that he encouraged strikes to undermine United States defensive strength, and that he directed the German American Bund.

Captain Wiedemann also was represented as having said he "worked together" with Henry Ford and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, and that he (Wiedemann) was "active in secretly storing large quantities of ammunition," particularly in the east and in New Jersey, "to be used by the Bund . . . in fighting against the United States Government."

The complaint asserted that Captain Wiedemann remarked he "used" Colonel Lindbergh "to lull America and Americans into a sense of false security and into believing that America was and is safe from Germany and German attack." It said, too, that the Consul General had stated he "worked together" with Mr. Ford "in furthering the German and Nazi cause in the United States."

Ford Denial

DETROIT, March 6 (AP)—Commenting on a complaint filed in Federal Court in San Francisco, I. A. Capizzi, attorney for the Ford Motor Company, said last night that "any statement that Henry Ford is working alone or with anyone else to further any foreign cause whatever is an outrageous lie."

Mr. Capizzi referred to the complaint by Mrs. Alice Crockett against Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul General at San Francisco, in which Wiedemann was said to have received more than $5,000,000 from Germany for espionage in the United States and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere.

The complaint, alleging that Captain Wiedemann directed German American Bund activities in the United States, said Captain Wiedemann told Mrs. Crockett that he "worked together with" Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Henry Ford.

"The entire Ford organization," Mr. Capizzi said, "is working with one main purpose and that is to do its utmost to speed the defense preparations of this country.

"The best answer to such ridiculous statements as that of Mrs. Crockett is the remark Mr. Ford made a few days ago. He declared that the Ford Motor Company is ready and eager to do everything within its power to help America and the President in this emergency."

Draeger Named

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—Dr. Freidhelm Draeger, German Consul here, described as "absolute nonsense" allegations made in a San Francisco Federal Court action that he had been placed in charge of east coast German propaganda by Consul General Fritz Wiedemann.

"That's absolute nonsense," said Herr Draeger, "as a matter of fact I was not placed here by Weidemann—I was placed here by Adolf Hitler as Consul, and I'm proud of it. This is all absolutely ridiculous."

Herr Draeger has been Consul here since 1937, and recently was promoted to Consul First Class.

Princess to Go—But Where?

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—A final deportation order stood against Princess Hohenlohe of Hungary, but before the Government could carry it out it had to find some place to deport her and a way to get her there.

After the Immigration Service Appeals Board here yesterday rejected the Princess' appeal from the order, her attorney said she had been trying unsuccessfully to obtain a passport to some other country. He added that the Government would have to provide safe transportation for her if the order was carried out.

The Justice Department declared nevertheless it would "proceed immediately with whatever steps can be taken, in the light of world conditions," to execute the order.

The Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe Waldenburg Schillingsfurst, otherwise known as Maria Waldenburg, is the divorced wife of a Hungarian nobleman. She entered the United States on a Hungarian passport in December, 1939, obtained an extension of her visitor's visa to Nov. 22, 1940, but was denied a second extension and told to leave the country.

She is a close friend of Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul at San Francisco, and has been described in the British House of Commons as a "notorious member of Hitler's spy organization."

The Princess was at liberty under $25,000 bond at Palo Alto, Calif. Her 26-year-old son, Franz, was there too, and immigration authorities called on him to explain why he had not left the country after his visitor's permit expired, Jan. 12.

British Buying Aids Canadian Fisheries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The entire canned salmon pack of British Columbia has been almost entirely sold, with the aid of heavy purchases by the United Kingdom.

Canned salmon sales in the United Kingdom benefited from the fact that Britain placed no orders for Japanese salmon. Because of the lower price and abundance of Japanese shipping, Japanese salmon in the United Kingdom market has in the past been the most serious competitor of the British Columbia pack.

Of a record canned herring pack the British Government alone placed orders for 275,000 cases and private British interests bought another 200,000 cases. The balance is under order and will soon be delivered.

The pack sold at the controlled price of $4 a case, and British Columbia fish packers will receive about $2,000,000—a significant gain inasmuch as it represents a type of business that scarcely existed before the war.

Iowa Senate Votes to Buy Wallace's School Book

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 6 (AP)—Amid a scattering of reluctant "no's," the predominately Republican Iowa Senate passed and sent to the House yesterday a resolution to order the purchase of an old arithmetic book used by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace. Sponsors said the book was for sale at $5 in a book store here.

Pensions for Taxpayers Considered in Iowa

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 6 (AP)—A bill to pension "veteran" taxpapers is before the Iowa Legislature.

Not wanting to spoil the sponsors' fun, the House Old Age Assistance Committee yesterday sent the bill to the House calendar.

The measure would retire beneficiaries "from all taxpaying responsibilities at the age of 60" and provide them an annuity of half the average tax paid during the preceding 40 years.

In charge would be a "Preserve the Taxpayer Commission" whose members would serve without pay "since the taxpayer has been serving without pay for years."

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Decentralized Industry Goal of Postwar Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 6—Canada is beginning already to plan in general its postwar industrial development, and it is planning on the principle of decentralization.

Behind the Government's brief announcement that it has set up committees of experts to study future industrial sites throughout the country is the realization that this Nation probably faces a vast reorganization of its whole economic system, as a result of the war.

The war's first effect has been to industrialize Canada beyond the expectations of any Canadian. The new war industries are concentrated largely in the existing industrial regions, in Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia. Large areas in Canada feel no direct benefit from this unprecedented development. The object of the Government, so far as this is possible without loss of efficiency, is to spread future industries more evenly.

Looks to the Future

In this plan the Government is looking a long way ahead. The location of the new war industries already is fixed, but during and after the war many new industries will move from Europe to Canada, the Government expects. Already some of these refugee industries are here and doing well. If the new industries of the future can be placed in areas now lacking industry of any sort, apart from agriculture, part of the obvious disequilibrium of the Canadian economic system can be redressed.

To this end Government experts will study the possibilities of new industrial sites on the prairies. They will investigate particularly available waterpowers, natural gas supplies, and transportation facilities.

The problem faced here is enormous. The result of the war has been to increase the activity of all the industrial areas and to leave the great prairie wheat belt almost prostrate, unable to sell its wheat. The Federal Treasury, through subsidies, has been compelled virtually to carry the wheat farmer and even under new restrictions he will produce far more wheat this year than Canada can use or sell to other Nations. If the United States were to start "lease-lending" grain to Britain, the Canadian farmer would lose his only important cash market outside Canada.

Changes Caused by War

But the war may alter this situation by moving many prairie people into the industrial regions. To get the labor it needs for the Nation's war factories, the Government will have to search far and comb finely. On the prairies are thousands of farmers producing an unsaleable commodity. When Canada gets short of industrial workers some time this year, it may have to turn to these prairie folk and move them into industrial regions.

The problem before the Canadian Government is baffling because its permanent nature is unknown. If Canada could foresee the shape of the postwar world, it could plan accordingly. If it knew that the world would return to relatively free trade, that Canadian wheat could move as in the past to the Nations of Europe, then it would be possible to plan on the basis of maintaining the present prairie wheat production and the present prairie population.

If it knew, on the contrary, that the old volume of trade would never return, that Canada must depend more and more upon a policy of economic self-containment, the Government might feel justified in beginning even now a large reorganization of its system, a large movement of people out of agriculture permanently into industry.

Not knowing the answer to this riddle, the Government had adopted no definite policy, hesitates to make any permanent move. The necessities of the war programme, however, the demand for labor to man the new war factories, may well force the Government to take far-reaching steps this year, and a movement of workers which cannot be undone overnight.

Argentine Loans Aid Fruit Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—More than 100 communities of market gardeners have responded favorably to the Government's request, through the Agricultural Ministry, for a greater supply of cheap and good class fruit.

Many retailers have given their support to the plan. In Buenos Aires the public can identify these by the special price tags displayed over the fruit. In some interior districts, where marketing is easier, the price is often lower than the official listing.

Loans are announced to rehabilitate farmers in zones damaged by erosion. From a total available of 9,000,000 pesos, loans of not more than 5,000 pesos will be given to farmers for the purchase of breeding stock and seeds, to enable them to stay on the home soil.

The loans were authorized through the Bank of the Nation.

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Hemisphere Solidarity Seen Well Worth Its High Price

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Hemisphere solidarity based upon good neighborliness will cost a price that has been uncounted by most citizens of the United States, in the opinion of Clarence H. Matson, veteran Manager of the Department of Foreign Commerce and Shipping of the Los Angeles County Chamber of Commerce. He believes the objectives to be definitely worth the cost involved.

This growing and ambitious community, like most other sections of the Nation, somewhat vaguely regards the current world situation as an ideal background against which to build permanent friendly relations with all countries south of the Rio Grande. Mr. Matson, in public talks on the subject, insists that the vital economic facts in the case be taken into account.

He hits into the heart of the matter thus:

"If we lift the quarantine against Argentina's fresh beef, the National Livestock Association will be very indignant. If we don't, Argentina will ask just what this good neighbor stuff is all about. If we loan Brazil the money to develop a steel industry, a lot of Americans are going to demand to know why we are building up a competitor for American business. You remember how, when Washington tried to raise the price of the American farmers' cotton by restricting production, Brazil stepped into the breach and raised a lot more cotton, and became a great cotton exporting country. Considerable dissatisfaction resulted."

Hits Smug Attitude

Mr. Matson believes the current rather popular attitude of "oh, let's be good to our Latin American neighbors," which seems to satisfy ourselves, will not be satisfactory to those peoples whose friendship we want to cultivate.

"There is a considerable number of us North Americans who pride ourselves on not being narrow and hidebound, as are some of those publicans who demand that other folk conform to their ways. We glow all over with this good-neighbor feeling, but as a matter of fact we just don't 'savvy' our Latin American friends well enough to develop an attitude toward them that will produce very satisfactory results.

No Patronizing

"Just to illustrate: Back in the days of Francisco Villa our Government severed diplomatic relations with Mexico and called our Ambassador home. Then when General Obregon was elected President of Mexico we began to wish we had an Ambassador in Mexico again, and along in 1923 we decided to recognize the Obregon Government.

"From the standpoint of the average American this was doing Mexico quite a favor. It came within the scope of my duties to organize a special Los Angeles excursion to Mexico to help celebrate the event. We called it a recognition-of-Mexico excursion, and we went on a 12-car special train, full of good will and spreading California sunshine.

"I printed a little booklet labeled, 'In Celebration of the Recognition of Mexico,' to tell our Mexican friends all about it—and how friendly we were.

"But I was surprised to find our Mexican friends didn't warm up to the idea. It seems they thought that the favor was mutual, and that they were recognizing the United States just as much as we were recognizing Mexico. They did not appreciate our attitude. We should have called our celebration 'In Celebration of the Resumption of Diplomatic Relations.' See the Point?"

Mr. Matson, who has sought and won foreign trade for his port over many years, emphasizes the negative phases of our national attitude toward our neighbors in order that we may build positively for the future. The lines along which he believes the Nation and its individual citizens should proceed in building firm, friendly, and permanent relationships with the other American Republics, are set forth in the following five points:

Fine Points Listed

"1. Cure the misunderstandings and differences which now exist between us and our Latin neighbors by a spirit of real understanding and friendly co-operation on our own part. We will get the proper response if we do.

"2. Endeavor to increase the buying power of our neighbors by purchasing more of their products and developing a market for some of the things they have that we know little about. . . .

"3. Stimulate the demand for our own merchandise by intelligently introducing them to our Latin American friends and by meeting the requirements of their various markets and customs.

"4. Become better acquainted with the culture, language and literature of our neighbors through the exchange of students and professors, and, still more important, through travel in both directions.

"5. Carefully avoid anything resembling a patronizing attitude, endeavor to assist the people of other countries in a practical way where it can be done on a basis of good sense. . . ."

French Art Raid Denied by Germans

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The German Embassy issued a denial yesterday of reports that the Germany Army of Occupation had removed French Art treasures from French museums to Germany.

The statement related that "on Feb. 27 the Director of the Louvre in Paris issued a statement to the press in which he declared that German authorities have not removed any art treasures or manuscripts or books from France to Germany."

"In view of this statement and in view of authoritative information, stories that for instance Chancellor Hiler had the famous Winged Victory of Samothrace brought to his residence in Berchtesgaden, are without any foundation. This statue now stands in Loc-Eieu, in Unoccupied France, whereto it had been removed by French authorities long before the occupation of Paris."

Lack of Coal and Coke Cuts Swedish Industry

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The Commerce Department said that a shortage of coal and coke was curtailing Swedish industry, particularly iron and steel plants.

The Department said Sweden had made arrangements for large coal and coke imports from Germany, but "because of transportation and other difficulties Germany has been unable to supply all the coal and coke provided for in these agreements."

Cripps Back in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 6 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow, landed at the Moscow Airport yesterday on his return from Turkey.

America: Slave or Free?

3 *Shall State Do Will of People Or Shall It Become Master?*

The American people are engaged in a heated debate as to how far and in what manner the state shall participate in matters affecting their everyday lives. The discussions on this question, which had been provoked by antitrust laws, wage and hour laws, and conscription, were brought to a climax by the lend-lease bill. Many Americans fear the state may be getting so much power it can become an oppressor.

The issue is very vital, because many states have been predatory in dealing with their weaker subjects. Experience has caused the masses in many lands to distrust state organs.

Americans, in their history, always have been wary of state control and many have felt that "the government which governs least, governs best." They have wanted to keep their state from becoming a dictator.

Now they, along with most forward-moving people, realize that they can't free themselves from administration oppression so much by reducing state power as by making that power serve them. Before the advent of fascism, most nations were transforming their states from lords to servants. That was one of democracy's best achievements.

Slave Way

The principal mark of totalitarian administration is its complete lack of responsibility to the nation. Each dictatorial system has two separate administrative machines, one conducted by the party, the other assigned to the state. This not only causes a double expense, but eliminates efficiency, honesty, and discipline. The official administration is subordinated to the party organization, which is responsible to no one but the party chief.

In every town, city, county, and province of an authoritarian state the Party Club is master. The administrative machine can advance only on the roads, at the times, and with the speed determined by the local party boss. In every community there is a little Mussolini, a little Hitler, a little Stalin, or a little Quisling, lording it over all civil officials. Favoritism and coercion are enthroned. Caprice becomes lord.

Chiefs Resemble Praetorian Guards

History has three striking examples of irresponsible private groups dominating states. The Praetorian Guards at Rome held the throne in their hands, often caused disorder and helped bring final ruin. The Janissaries at Istanbul and the Mamelukes at Cairo played the same role. Strange to say, all these groups were composed largely of foreigners. Eventually they were exterminated by force. The Nazi, Fascist, and Communist Parties are not unlike these "guards" of ancient times.

Before 1940, when tourists still visited Italy, they were stopped at the border for inspection, and usually were surprised by the number of inspectors. The regular custom supervisor was supervised by a Fascist supervisor; the state policeman was policed by a Fascist policeman; the train conductor was conducted by a Fascist conductor. That was a dramatic illustration of a state in the state over the state. A similar administrative dualism exists in all Italian communities and institutions. Likewise, in Communist Russia and Nazi Germany.

In every German office, workshop, school, apartment house, in every German court, corporation, association, club, church, are Nazi cells or "watchers," acting for the Party. They impose enormous extralegal taxes for which they give no accounting and whose payment no one dares refuse.

Party Fortresses

The feudal world was filled with castle-fortresses, perched on hills. The lord of each castle taxed the country round about, collected fees at all the fords or ferries, levied toll on all roads. Dictators have erected a party fortress like that on every hill in Italy, Germany, and Russia.

In Italy, the fortress is called Fascist House or Casa del Fascio. This Casa del Fascio integrates all branches of social activity. It controls the labor and employer syndicates, chambers of commerce, youth associations, women's clubs, community chests, sport societies, cultural, educational and police activities. It exercises a minute and detailed check on every group and individual, beyond the power of any police.

Officials of each casa are appointed from above and are dependent on superiors. Every Fascist is subordinate to someone and superior to someone. On top is the Duce, then comes the Party Secretary, after that the Grand Council, followed by many corporations and district chiefs.

These constitute a phantom state with great power and no responsibility. It collects and spends vast sums of money, concerning which it makes no public reports. It has created a ruling caste of new authorities.

Soviet Bosses

The position of Joseph Stalin in Russia exemplifies the irresponsible nature of Communist administration. Mr. Stalin is not President or Prime Minister or official head of the Russian State. Yet, as Party boss he is above the state administration. "Little Stalins" in every town follow his example.

This writer has seen cases in the Reich of uniformed Nazis plundering houses and stores under the noses of uniformed policemen, who did nothing. They dared do nothing. A hoodlum with a swastika was above an officer of the law.

A rebellious pupil wearing a swastika was above a teacher. An embittered janitor wearing a swastika could give orders to his landlord. Maids, having friendly connections with swastika-wearing Party members, terrorized the houses in which they worked.

Free Way

Denmark, at present, is an illustration of a democratic administration being converted into an autocratic administration. Before the Nazi invasion it was one of the best demonstrations in history of a self-governing people using the state as an agency for bringing benefits to all. Now, that free institution, causing no fear and performing nothing but services for men and women, is being turned gradually into an instrument whereby masters impose their will on men and women.

Denmark is in a sad period of changing back. The Danes by their heroic and persistent efforts had developed a type of private and state co-operation which made them masters of the social machine; now they are being pushed back into the old situation where an autocratic machine will be masters of them.

The type of administration into which they are being forced is described on the left. The type they have enjoyed, and are doing their best to preserve, is described here.

Voluntary Social Co-operation

Practically every second Dane is a member of a co-operative. All are moved by a co-operative spirit. Individual enterprises, public enterprises, and the state form a single living unit. All activities and all institutions, including the state, represent the Danish family, expressing itself in harmony.

In Denmark, one cannot tell where the state begins and ends, any more than in an ideal family no one can tell where the father's will and the child's will meet. They don't meet; they blend and coincide. The Danish state blends with, aids, and is aided by all other Danish institutions.

The Danish administration is responsible. There are a great number of administrators in Denmark. Speaking in a wide sense, one may say a fourth of the Danes are civil servants. But most are not paid and most do not work for the state. They help in a myriad of useful societies. A co-operative teacher is a private functionary, as is a folk school teacher, while a public school teacher may be a state functionary; but there is no difference among them. A milk distributor for a village co-operative is a private functionary and a letter distributor for a village post office is a state functionary. But they serve the same people with the same devotion, for the same general purpose. They have the same neighbors and both answer to those neighbors.

The co-operative publishes verified reports, so does the school, so does the state. There is no separate class of imperious bureaucrats. Sometimes the same persons work for the state and for private societies. The community is just as much master of its state railroad worker, state road builder, state letter carrier, as of its co-operative potato digger or butter maker. For the Danes, the king is not far away; they are all as kings.

Freedom

In Denmark, the state participates in almost every domain of life. It sells farms, builds dwellings, gives subsidies to adults wishing to study, helps control production, lends money, furnishes light, and carries on many kinds of business. But the Danish people are not its wards or recipients of its alms. On the contrary, they are the embodiment of personal initiative. They are free. They are rugged individualists. They are practically all landowners or homeowners or both. Most, as members of co-operatives, are businessmen, bankers, industrialists.

The country abounds in small enterprises. Private schools are numerous. Every village and town has its own enterprises. In few other lands is there such a feeling of personal freedom and mastery. The state is not a boss or patriarch; it is the people working, playing, traveling, learning, saving.

Efficiency

The administration of Denmark is efficient. It is made up of experts. Many Danes never cease studying. They never cease to learn about beauty, art, music, butter, banks, and bacon. They become very competent. They place this competency at the disposal of the family, the school, co-operative, community, state. In each case, the worker is picked for the job according to his ability. There are no party favorites.

A Dane is neither arrogant nor servile. He owns things as a private individual, as a co-operator, as a citizen. There is no rigid boundary between his horse, the co-operative stable, the state road where he drives the horse. All are his. He manages or helps manage them all. He respects himself and respects his partners. He is a whole man.

The state has been called a "leviathan," a "behemoth" and many other kinds of monster. With its prisons, arbitrary taxes, favoritism, inequalities it has seemed to be a dragon to most people during most centuries. Many men and women have been helpless before it.

But champions of freedom succeeded in converting the monster-state into a family-state. It ceased to be an object of terror and became a servant, a friend. It helped men help one another. It kept them from running into one another, built roads for them, aided them in erecting houses, showed them how to raise more in their gardens, threw bridges over streams, dispensed light—and all that for all the people.

The policeman ceased to club children and opened up clubs for children. He didn't lurk for people by the way; he showed them the way.

Now a terrific force is trying to convert all our states back into behemoths. The ugly phantom of the monster-state again appears.

And no continent is free from its menace. For in the future all states will be quite similar in nature and closely interrelated. World unity has advanced so far and interdependence has become so great, that no nation will be able to live by itself. Either the force creating monster-states will master the whole world, or it will be crushed by free men, determined to reopen the way toward a world in which all states may be free.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

Next Blow by Hitler Kept in Close Secrecy

Continued from Page 1

of the year the press conferences at the Foreign Office and Propaganda Ministries were concerned almost exclusively with Balkan affairs. The press followed the official emphasis and talked about the dangers of British influence in the Balkans.

Where Will Blow Come?

But where is Herr Hitler really going this time?

Only a member of the Führer's private war council could give an accurate answer to that question, and even he might not know. The real reason why Herr Hitler's military intentions are so well concealed is because he alone makes the final decisions. The chances are that plans are complete down to the last toothbrush today for at least three different major offensives in three different directions and no one but Herr Hitler himself will know until the order is given as to which of the three he intends to put into operation.

There is no dearth of alleged "inside" information in Berlin. Men of high rank in the armed forces have come secretly at night to some of my colleagues in Berlin and whispered to them what purported to be the real "low down" on where the German armies were going to march. The story is always the same. The informer claims that he is secretly opposed to the regime and hopes the correspondent can manage to tip off the English as to what is coming.

But as far as I have been able to check every one of these supposed "tips" has been false. If the information had ever been conveyed to the British its only effect would have been to put them off their guard or confuse them as to the real direction of the next thrust. Every one was apparently a deliberate "plant"—either to mislead the outside world or to test whether or not the correspondent was inclined to try to communicate with British military intelligence.

A Precautionary Move?

Therefore an American correspondent, although just back from Berlin, must admit that he cannot say where or when Herr Hitler is going to strike in force.

But there are certain general conditions which seem to warrant the conclusion that the present movement into Bulgaria is one of two things. Either it is a feint to distract attention, or it is a preliminary and precautionary move.

The German Army is getting ready to spring. It is stronger today than it was in April of last year. Then it consisted of 230 divisions. Now its strength is at least 250 divisions and perhaps more. The number of armored units has been increased.

Its units of "Air Infantry"—a term which includes parachute troops, transport plane troops, and glider troops—are reported to amount now to two entire Army Corps. But neither the dispositions of these forces nor Germany's military problem suggest that they are being prepared for a major operation toward the Mediterranean.

The most probable direction of the main thrust is against England itself. One must assume, unless one wishes to indulge in that self-delusion which has already delivered up so many victims to Herr Hitler, that the German Führer is committed to a supreme effort during the coming campaign season to defeat and conquer England.

This does not necessarily mean an actual attempt at invasion. The German air force has been resting most of the winter. Aircraft factories have been turning out new models which have not yet made their appearance in combat. Shipyards have been turning out dozens of small-size submarines. The exact number is of course secret, but the best-informed neutral naval observers estimate that it has been enough to give the German Navy a net increase over losses of between 10 and 15 units per month for the last 10-month period.

Softening of Defenses

With these air and submarine weapons Herr Hitler may be hoping to force England to capitulation by blockade pressure alone. But if this kind of pressure applied to shipping at sea, and to industrial production, transportation and communication on land proves inadequate it would at least, according to German calculation, soften English defenses to the point where an actual invasion would have a mathematical chance of success.

Every consideration of high policy is driving Herr Hitler to the attempt on England in the immediate future. Like Napoleon before him, Herr Hitler has learned from his continental conquests that they are an empty delusion so long as England goes on fighting. There isn't a single occupied country in Europe today where majority sentiment is more subservient to German power than it was when the German armies marched in. As a matter of fact in every one Britain's continued resistance has raised hopes from the depths of pessimism of last autumn.

The conquered peoples have ceased talking about how unprepared England was and how little England did to save them when the black-booted German legions overwhelmed them. Now they grab at every straw of hope. They cheer when English bombers roar over their heads. They are learning to plot and scheme and sabotage. More than anything else, Norwegians, Czechs, and Poles, Dutchmen, and Danes, and Frenchmen are one and all coming to hate Germany with a bitterness which will inevitably increase so long as England fights.

Hated by the Conquered

There is no secret about this in Berlin. German newspapers admit it between the lines of reports of new measures of repression. German officials and correspondents with high official connections have told me frankly that they know today Germany is the most hated nation in the world. They know that they can never allay this hatred so long as England fights. They know that they can never establish their "New Order in Europe" so long as their subject nations can cherish the hope that Britain will survive. Only if England is conquered will this increasing hope among the conquered nations give way to resignation. Only then can Germany enjoy the fruits of its victories.

Conquest of Britain this year is therefore Germany's only means to quick peace and the enjoyment of military conquest. The alternative is a long war of unforeseeable duration and outcome, with an increasing police problem in the occupied countries and the prospect of American aid becoming a real consideration in 1942. To be sure of the outcome in the immediate future Germany must win the war in Europe this year. And to win it this year it must conquer England.

The Bulgarian operation is in all probability only a preliminary to the attack on England itself. Germany cannot afford to have British air forces based in Greece attacking the Rumanian oil fields or the new industrial districts in Austria where much of the important machinery from the Ruhr and Rhineland has been moved. It is a sound military precaution for Herr Hitler to try to cover his exposed Balkan flank before he takes the big plunge across the Channel. It is wise for him to protect his oil supplies in Rumania. It is wise for him to have his Balkan position so strong that Russia would not be tempted to challenge his rear if he became heavily involved in the English venture and suffered serious and weakening losses.

Africa in Proposed Empire

And there is another sound reason for his Mediterranean operations. Africa is admittedly part of the intended future German empire. The Nazi schedule calls for the conquest of Africa when the time is ripe. If Herr Hitler were to let the Axis Mediterranean position go by default to the Army of the Nile now it would be a difficult military problem to regain a bridgehead in that area. He wants to retain his jumping-off points. Bolstering Italy both at home and in Tripoli is just another military precaution for future use.

Greece in English hands would seriously jeopardize the Axis line of communication between Italy and Tripoli. Therefore Greece must be forced out of the war. If that is accomplished and Yugoslavia drops into Berlin's orbit, Herr Hitler will have the entire Balkans under control and nothing to fear from that quarter when he moves against England.

The invasion attempt should not be discounted despite the obvious obstacles. Whether Herr Hitler will ever give the order is something he will decide, probably with benefit of astrologers, when his military leaders tell him that the plans and preparations are complete. What is known is that preparations are going forward for an actual invasion attempt with all the thoroughness and skill and energy the German High Command can employ.

These preparations call for an actual physical invasion in addition to air and submarine blockade pressure. Three army groups are organized on the English Channel Coast and a fourth is ready in the Low Countries. The forces in these groups are believed by neutral military observers to number at least 60 divisions. These same observers estimate that only about 40 divisions would be employed in the attempt. In other words, many more units are ready than would presumably be employed.

The chances are that the invasion attempt will be made if Herr Hitler and his astrologers ever decide that the moment is ripe. It would be a serious gamble. But he has everything to gain by attempting it and the certainty of a long war and real American weight in the European balance if he does not. Trying and failing would leave his position relatively little worse than not trying it at all.

In his next article Mr. Harsch will discuss what Hitler is likely to do if for any reason he does abandon the attack on England, or if he tries it and fails.

No—Army Won't Feed Elephant of Draftee

DALLAS, Texas, March 6 (AP)—Army induction officials declined yesterday to feed an elephant at a yearly cost of $2,840 if James J. Hamiter, Jr., is drafted.

Mr. Hamiter, owner of a small circus, said that if he goes into the Army someone would have to feed the pachyderm.

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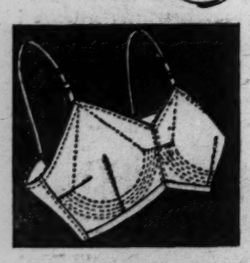

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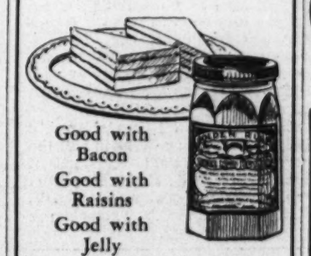

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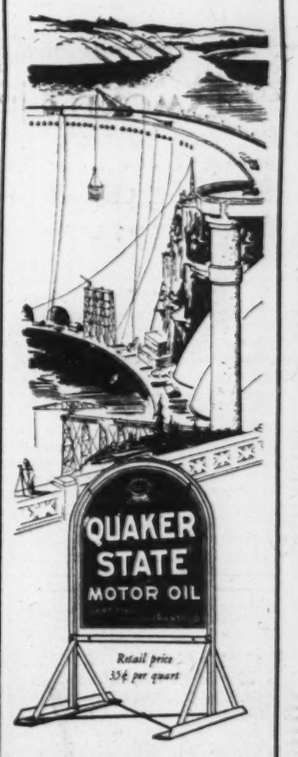

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Turkey Plans Cautious Reply to Reich; Nazis Add to Forces in Bulgaria

ANKARA, Turkey, March 6 (AP)—A cautiously worded answer to Reichsführer Hitler's assurances that Germany has no aggressive aims against the Turks may be delivered in Berlin over the week end by the Turkish Ambassador.

The answer, it is expected, probably will not commit Turkey to any definite line of policy.

Turkey is quietly strengthening its defense preparations, now that Germany is its neighbor in next door Bulgaria, but most observers agreed tonight that the prospect of Turkey's being immediately thrown into war is remote.

Government leaders at Ankara are waiting to see whether Yugoslavia joins the Axis, whether Germany can force Greece into an armistice, and, if not, how the British would go to Greece's aid against the Germans.

The Hitler note of two days ago to President Inonu was reported to have intimated that Germany wishes to look after Turkey's "interest and well-being."

The Cabinet has given the message intense study since its dramatic delivery by a flying mission from Berlin two days ago.

Despite assurances that Germany's intentions are peaceful, Turkey continued to make military preparations for defense.

The officially regulated press today carried articles appealing to Soviet Russia's self-interest for retarding further Nazi advances toward the Soviets' sea lifeline through the Dardanelles.

For the first time in weeks, the antiaircraft searchlight system in Istanbul was tested last night.

Turkish newspapers have not printed foreign reports that German troops were approaching the Turkish frontier as well as the Greek, but the newspaper Ikdam commented:

"Bulgaria is the strategic key to the Balkans. By taking this key Germany hsa come many miles closer to the Dardanelles, which are as important to Russia as to Turkey.

"Unless Russia has decided to commit suicide she will not let Germany come near her."

Referring to the "German menace," the newspaper Vakit declared "the Turkish High Command is ready for this. The Turkish people and the Turkish Army are aligned like an iron fortress around (President) Inonu ready to face anything."

U. S. Minister Aids British in Bulgaria

Sofia, Bulgaria, March 6

United States Minister George H. Earle, to whom the British Minister George W. Rendel will turn over British interests in Bulgaria, said Mr. Rendel and the last of the British mission would not leave the Capital until Monday.

Mr. Earle said he planned to accompany the British to the border when they depart.

Mr. Rendel openly indicated last Thursday that there was a possibility the British might bomb Bulgarian and Rumanian communication centers and said "if we leave here, Bulgaria will have to face the consequences of being a theater of war."

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 6 (AP)—The General Staff of the German expeditionary force, headed by Field Marshal Gen. Sigmund List, called on King Boris III, the War Ministry, and the Foreign Affairs Ministry today while Nazi forces continued their sweep southeast within Bulgaria.

Waves of bomber planes were continuing to arrive from the north.

Motorized equipment, field kitchens, supply trucks, and oil tank trucks now also are following the troops, tanks, and artillery which for days have been pouring through Balkan passes.

All telephone lines both within the country and those connecting with the outside world now are in the hands of the military.

Many telegrams and cable messages are being held up to avoid the possibility of transmitting military information (here the Sofia connection with Bern, to which this dispatch was being relayed, was cut out, presumably by the military censor).

Steadily increasing German military preparations in Bulgaria today fanned belief that a Nazi invasion of Greece may come at any hour.

Planes from the German Fourth Air Fleet totaling 1,700 bombers and fighters, already based in Bulgaria, were reported photographing both Greek and Turkish defenses.

To meet the threat of 150,000 Nazi troops massed along its borders, Greece was said to have concentrated six divisions—totaling about 90,000 men—in the mountain passes north of Salonika. Some of these were believed to be veterans of fighting against the Italians in Albania.

Meanwhile Rumanian Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu returned to Bucharest this morning and summoned an emergency meeting of his Cabinet after a hasty conference in Vienna with Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring.

Rumanian Government quarters acknowledged that General Antonescu had received a note from Moscow before conferring with Marshal Göring, and reports were current in diplomatic circles in Belgrade that Soviet Russia had demanded immediate cession by Rumania of Black Sea naval bases.

Dispatches from Belgrade indicated Britain was exerting every possible effort to prevent Yugoslavia following Bulgaria in signing up with the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance. Some quarters expressed belief that regent Prince Paul of Yugoslavia might go to Vienna today to confer with Nazi leaders.

Sweeter Watermelon Grown in Montreal: Ready Sale Foreseen

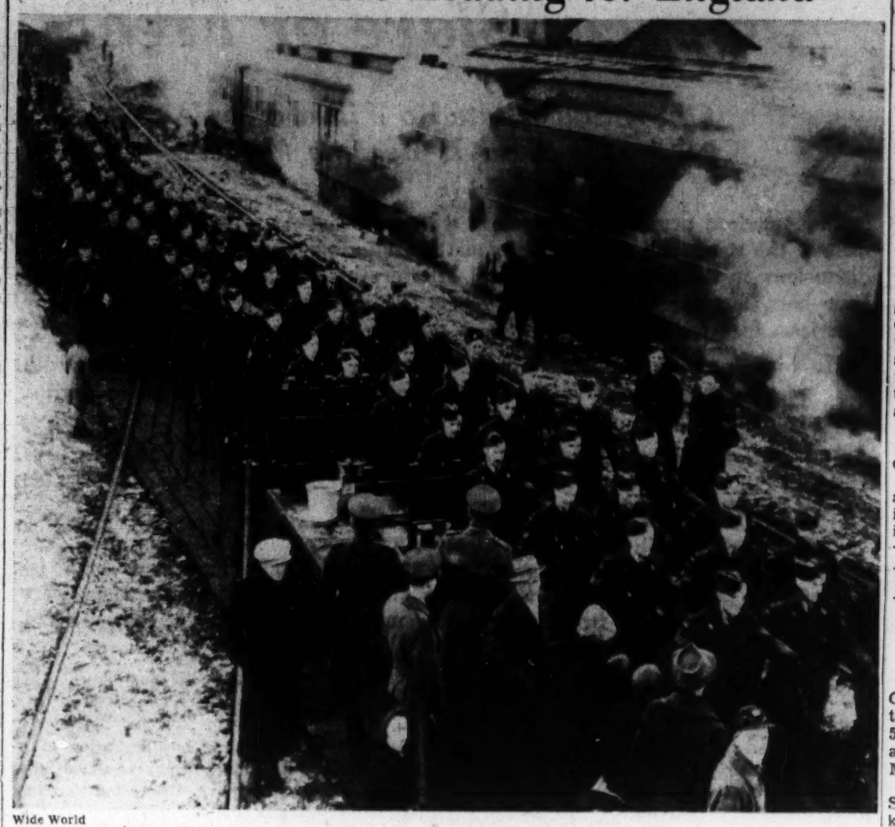
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — A watermelon, with an agreeable flavor and sweeter and rounder than the ordinary type, has been developed at the Montreal Botanical Gardens for cultivation in the Province of Quebec on a commercial scale. Maturing later than the ordinary watermelon, it will reach the market when the ordinary type has become scarce and will therefore find a ready sale, it is anticipated.

After four years of experimentation Botanical Garden officials are prepared to state that the variety seems to adapt itself to the local climate and that they even see exportation possibilities.

While the melon is still in the experimental stage, Garden officials are soliciting the aid of market gardeners and especially of musk melon growers in developing the new melon on a larger scale.

Canadian Fliers Heading for England



Wide World

Support for Empire's War Effort

These Royal Canadian Air Force men, shown en route to their embarkation port on the East Coast of Canada, have now arrived safely in England to swell the number of graduates of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan in Canada. The censor did not release this picture until after the contingent arrived in England to take its place in Empire's active forces.

'Driving the Train' RAF Term For Leading Planes to Battle

LONDON (AP)—As the scope of air warfare widens, the vocabulary of the R. A. F. undergoes progressive changes.

"To straddle a target," for instance, no longer means—as in ground gunnery — merely range-finding shots placed each side of the target.

To the bombardier, the phrase describes the split-second triggering of a stick of bombs upon an objective with the assumption that while the first of the spaced missiles may fall short of the mark and the last overshoot it, those between will score directly, or make a "near miss."

And "a near miss" means a blast close enough to the target to cause effective damage.

In the R. A. F. glossary, clouds are graded from 0/10 to 10/10; that is, from a clear sky to complete inability to see the target.

A "raid" is a bombing attack by two or more aircraft.

A "sortie" is an offensive bombing flight or armed reconnaissance by any single aircraft.

Bombs are released in "sticks" more often than in "salvos" in this war. A "stick," by which the target is "straddled," was found more effective than "salvo" bombardment, in which the explosive load is dropped in a single cluster.

The mechanism which automatically releases the "sticks" at exact intervals is an electrical contrivance built around a series of selector switches. For some reason, pilots and bombardiers, who have a weakness for slang, immediately dubbed this gadget "Mickey Mouse."

Other fanciful R. A. F. terms include "pulpit" or "office," for the cockpit; "driving the train," for leading two squadrons into battle, and "peeling off," for veering away from another aircraft.

British Won African Victories With Loss of Only 525 Men

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—The Government told Parliament today that the British Army had lost only 525 men in the entire campaign against Italy in Africa and the Middle East up to Feb. 11.

Capt. H. D. R. Margesson, War Secretary, said of these 438 were killed and 87 listed as missing. An additional 1,249 were wounded.

Captain Margesson gave the figures in presenting the Army budget, the exact figures of which are kept secret.

The War Secretary said the British losses covered the period from Nov. 30 to Feb. 11, including the capitulation of Bengasi on Feb. 6, which he said "completed the capture or destruction of the whole Italian Army in East Lybia, estimated to exceed 150,000 men."

Speaking of the speed of the African campaign, Captain Margesson said "these operations are a prelude to greater struggles with our principal enemy."

Since the withdrawal from Dunkirk last June, Captain Margesson continued, the problem of equipment has been eased and "we are now able to form new divisions." In addition "large reinforcements of equipment have been sent to the Middle East" along with "material aid to our Allies," he declared.

Asserting that "the danger of invasion is a very real one," Captain Margesson said the British "are endeavoring to improve our defense from day to day."

He also disclosed that the dispatches of Gen. Lord Gort on the French campaign and the final retreat from Dunkirk will soon be published. Lord Gort commanded the British Expeditionary Force in France.

Map of Europe Takes New Shift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—For those trying to keep their map of Europe up-to-date the National Geographic Society points out that Bulgaria is the fifteenth political unit in Europe to yield to Germany either some part of its territory or a measure of its national sovereignty.

"Before the outbreak of the present war," says the Society, "Germany had acquired Austria, most of Czechoslovakia, the Port of Memel and 1,099 square miles from Lithuania, and the Free City of Danzig.

The occupation of the western half of Poland brought some 72,700 square miles under Nazi dominion. The 1940 spring drive added Denmark, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and the northwestern 116,000 square miles of France. Occupation of bringing a mere 75 square miles and 93,200 people into the German orbit, was significant because it was an invasion of the territory of an additional country, England. By treaty or by military occupation, Nazi authority, in varying degree, has now been extended to Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

"Now Germany, outside her 1937 borders, sways the fate of some 612,300 square miles, an area one-fifth as large as the continental United States. This represents the homelands of about 123,700,000 people, equal to nearly 95 per cent of the population of the United States."

German Propaganda

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—Authoritative British sources said today their information indicated that reports of a Soviet Russian demand for Rumanian ports on the black Sea probably were false and German propaganda.

These sources said such propaganda might serve Germany's end "by suggesting that the Balkans have something to fear from Russia from which Germany would be glad to protect them."

These quarters asserted that there was no indication of an imminent declaration of war on Bulgaria.

They said it would be possible for British forces to attack the Germans inside Bulgaria without declaring war on Bulgaria, and commented that the British had raided the Germans in Norway without being at war with that country.

A Russian source in London said he knew nothing about the reported Russian ultimatum and expressed belief the report was untrue.

[Rumanian Government circles acknowledged that Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu had received a note from Moscow yesterday and other Balkan circles said it was believed to contain a demand for Black Sea bases.]

Bulgaria's Status

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—Effective immediately, Bulgaria will be regarded by the British Government as an "enemy destination," it was announced officially yesterday.

The Ministry of Economic Warfare, in its announcement of Bulgaria's new status, said the government "must now regard Bulgaria as territory under enemy occupation."

"As from March 5, 1941, therefore, Bulgaria will be regarded as an enemy destination for contraband purposes and all goods of Bulgarian origin or ownership will be liable to seizure," the ministry said.

11 Ships, 225 Prisoners, British Bag on Norse Raid

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—British and Allied Norwegian forces sank 11 ships under German command and captured 225 prisoners in the surprise raid March 4 on the Lofoten Islands off the coast of Norway, the British Government disclosed today, enlarging on an earlier brief report of the raid.

A joint communiqué of the British Admiralty and the Norwegian Refugee Government made known today that the raid had three objects—destruction of a fish oil plant, sinking of German shipping and the taking of prisoners.

"All objects of the raid were carried out with considerable success," the communiqué reported.

"Nine German merchant vessels and one Norwegian ship under German control were sunk and also a German armed trawler. Losses inflicted upon enemy shipping totaled approximately 18,000 tons.

The largest unit sunk was a German ship of about 10,000 tons which was fully laden."

The Lofoten Islands stretch for about 150 miles along the Norwegian coast and guard the approaches to Narvikfjord.

[First news of the raid was issued by the official German news agency, D. N. B., which reported that some Germans and Norwegian fishermen had been taken prisoners. The Germans minimized the military importance of the action and said the islands were undefended.]

Today's announcement said the raiders captured 215 German prisoners and 10 "Quislings"—pro-Nazi Norwegians. A number of Norwegian "patriots" desirous of joining their countrymen in Britain also were reported brought back.

A large consignment of fruit, foodstuffs, soap, and clothing was taken by the British to the Norwegian population of the Lofotens, which have been without such items since the German occupation, the communiqué said.

Destruction of the fish oil plant was cited as of particular importance because the British and Norwegians have claimed that fish oil was being used in Germany for making glycerine in the preparation of explosives.

The communiqué said the raid was carried out "with little opposition" but that one German officer and six Ratings (seamen) were killed. The raiders were reported to have suffered no casualties.

Bombed Cardiff Carries On

CARDIFF, Wales, March 6 (AP)—Cardiff, heavily attacked by German raiders on two successive nights, is carrying on defiantly with no appreciable disturbance of its customary ways.

The railroad station of the picturesque ship-coaling city—new center of the German raiders' interest—was crowded yesterday with folk eager to get away, some of them evacuated Londoners, but in the main the people were returning to their routine affairs.

Vessels churned the waters of the Bristol Channel, smoke poured from factory chimneys, stores were crowded, and trains, busses and trams were but slightly off schedule.

Although the attack March 3 was the most virulent suffered by Cardiff, the damage inflicted was considerably less severe than the assault itself would have indicated. Casualties were fewer than in previous raids, when many disregarded the safety of shelters.

Crowds idled through the debris-strewn areas, jested about danger and destruction, gaped at jagged holes and exchanged stories of simple heroism.

Those taking leave of Cardiff chiefly are the women and children; some families, deprived of their homes by the German air raids, stay on because they have no other place to go.

Industrially, Cardiff has suffered. Mined channels and bombing raids have impaired the coaling business. Many of the laborers, who otherwise would have been unemployed, have gone into the army or into defense industries.

Spain's Chiefs See Nazi 'Victory' Film

MADRID, March 6 (AP)—The Spanish Cabinet Ministers, Army leaders and chiefs of the dominant Falangist Party attended a private showing last night of the German film "Victory in The West" as guests of the German Ambassador, Baron Eberhard von Stohrer.

The film, showing how Germany overran France and the Low Countries, was shown to the leaders of southeastern European countries before they gave in to the Axis and, more recently, the Turks saw it.

How Red Army Views Balkans

MOSCOW, March 6 (AP)—Red Star, organ of the Red Army, said today "events" in the Balkans "may have a great influence over further development of the war."

"Both belligerent camps in their Balkan policies are following, first of all, their own military interests," the paper said.

Bulgaria, it declared, "crossed the border" of neutrality when she joined the Axis. The entry of German troops, it added, "showed clearly the meaning of the act of March 1 (when the pact was signed)."

"Since Bulgaria joined the Axis, the struggle between belligerent parties for Yugoslavia and Turkey, which are keeping their neutrality, is becoming sharper," Red Star said.

It cited "diplomatic negotiations between Berlin and Ankara on the initiative of the Germans," the visit of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to Turkey and "the increasing political activity" in Yugoslavia.

Red Fleet, organ of the Navy, reported the possibility of the development of a "Salonika Front."

Radio Speeds Research

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—Construction of a $1,000,000 radio research center, to be known as RCA Laboratories, and designed to promote the growth of radio as an art and industry, will be constructed at Princeton, N. J., David Sarnoff, President of the Corporation, announced today. The research laboratories, to be the largest in the world, are planned also to facilitate creation and development of new radio products and services "which will provide new business and new employment for the postwar period," Mr. Sarnoff said.

"Under the impetus of emergencies intensive research creates new instrumentalities and further research and development are necessary to adapt them to use by the public," he continued. "We believe that this step marks a milestone in the progress of radio. Such important fields as television, facsimile, electron optics, wave propagation and ultra high speed frequencies open to radio a future even greater than its past. The developments in these fields will contribute to the creation of new industries and to the improvement of existing services."

The Princeton laboratories will house a lecture auditorium and the combined technical and patent libraries of RCA. E. W. Engstrom will direct the center with Dr. V. K. Sworykin and B. J. Thompson as associate directors.

Coast School Seeks To Speed Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A 12-months operating basis for the College of Engineering of the University of Washington may result from the ever increasing demand for engineers for the national defense program.

Such a plan to speed up graduation of the Nation's engineering college classes has been suggested following a survey sponsored by the National Defense Training Board of the Federal Department of Education, said Dean E. A. Loew of the College of Engineering. Only a matter of Congressional action stands in the way of the Nation-wide plan to help meet the mounting shortage of engineers, in defense preparations, Dean Loew said.

A tremendous lack of trained engineers is forseen for this year as approximate figures foretell that only about 12,000 engineers will be graduated from the Nation's colleges this June. This number is compared to the demand for from 40,000 to 50,000 engineering positions.

Dairy Industry Weighs Army Camp Milk Bars

PHILADELPHIA, March 6 (AP)—The dairy industry is considering the advisability of establishing milk bars at Army training camps.

The question was presented to the Northeastern Dairy Conference, attended by representatives of the industry from 12 Northeastern States, by Dr. E. A. Perregaux of the University of Vermont, who also said members should consider whether "consumption habits required by a more vigorous outdoor life will carry over into civilian life when these boys return from camps."

This and other related problems were laid down in the Conference's final session, with provision made for future discussion and disposition.

Cooking, Sewing Classes Prove Popular With Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Cooking and sewing appeal to the masculine sex at the San Jose High School, where home economics classes for boys have proved so popular recently that the foods laboratory is occupied by two classes at once for three hours a day.

Food and home problem classes are conducted for boys exclusively under the direction of Miss Ollie Bishop and Mrs. Mary d'Artenay, and include many basketball players who are learning about diet, and how to keep their clothing in repair. The boys are taught how to plan a meal, manage a budget, distinguish meat cuts, how to carve meats, prepare and serve well-balanced meals and direct other domestic management proglems. They also are taught how to darn sox, mend shirts, and run washing and ironing machines.

Even Refrigerators To 'Give' for Defense

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The prosaic family refrigerator is going to be called upon to do its part for the defense program.

The Office of Production Management, it was learned today, plans to ask all refrigerator manufacturers to eliminate aluminum ice trays from models as a means of saving the metal now needed for defense industries. Trays of glass, plastics and other metals have been mentioned as substitutes.

Motor Liability Bill Backed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6—The Page-Anderson automobile financial responsibility bill, to require drivers or owners of vehicles involved in accidents resulting in injury, fatality, or property damage to have sufficient insurance coverage or provide security to pay for the accident costs, today has the backing of many insurance companies, bar associations, and business and civic groups.

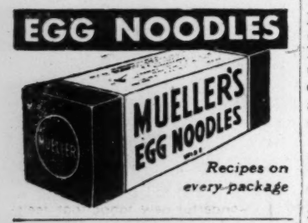
Under the bill, which was the subject of a public hearing by the Senate and Assembly insurance and motor transport committees yesterday, failure to assume financial responsibility for an accident would result in suspension of automobile licenses in the case of New York State residents and a prohibition against automobile operation in the State in the case of nonresidents.

Only two opponents of the measure were heard in the hearing. They were George C. Donahue, Secretary of the Automobile Club of Rochester, who asserted that the measure would give the advantage to the "rich drivers," and Philip O'Brien, a New York City taxicab driver, who advocated compulsory automobile insurance.

Proponents of the bill declared that it would force the financially irresponsible drivers off the road, and viewed it as better than a system of compulsory insurance The measure was drafted by the New York State Bar Association.

Arthur Snyder, President of the New York Board of Trade, held that the bill represented an "intelligent and modern solution to the serious problem of automobile accidents, adding that it would have the effect of forcing the reckless driver either to pay for his accidents or get off the road.

EGG NOODLES



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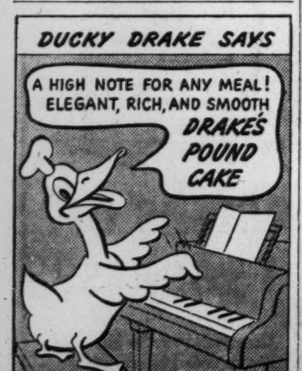

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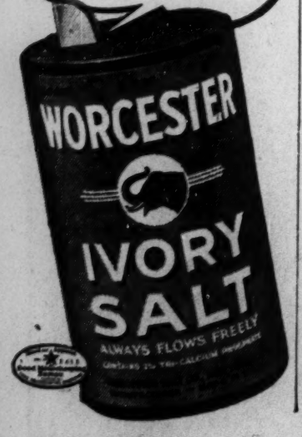

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Carol Fled Spain for Portugal 'In Quiet Spin in the Country'

SEVILLE, Spain, March 6 (AP)—Ex-King Carol II of Rumania telephoned today from Lisbon to the hotel where he stayed here to assure hotel officials that the bill he left when he escaped would be "paid in full."

The former Monarch, who eluded his guards and fled over the border into Portugal Monday with his friend, Magda Lupescu, also gave instructions that four of her dogs be left in care of the Infante Alfonso de Orleans, who is related both to him and the late King Alfonso XIII of Spain.

Aided by Foreign Diplomat

Carol said he was feeling "very well," but did not disclose his future plans. Previously, he has been represented as seeking permission to enter the United States.

Meanwhile, the story of how King Carol "stepped on the gas" of his big American car during a "quiet spin in the country" Monday and propelled himself all the way out of suspicious Spain was pieced together.

A mysterious "foreign diplomat" who slipped into the well-watched rooms of Carol's Seville hotel a few days ago was believed to have provided him with the papers necessary to cross the frontier.

Carol and his friend apparently had made the most careful plans for several weeks for their escape.

They left behind nothing of value but their four dogs—two pekinese and two fox terriers—and three automobiles, including the one in which they escaped. This was found later abandoned in a wood near the frontier.

A "friend from Portugal" called upon Mme. Lupescu a few days ago and took away her furs.

Even Carol's memoirs, upon which he had been working during his long enforced stay in Seville, were missing when police ransacked their rooms.

Their heavier luggage had been sent ahead to Portugal several weeks ago.

Careful Pans Laid

For some time Carol and Mme. Lupescu had been in the habit of taking long drives in the country without a chauffeur. On such times they were accompanied by a small police patrol.

On Monday night, Carol sent Mme. Lupescu's maid on an errand and his valet to the post office with a letter addressed to the Rumanian Consul in Lisbon.

Mme. Lupescu made an appointment with a physician for late Monday evening and instructed the hotel porter to have him wait until she returned. The doctor, presumably, still is waiting.

Bystanders said the pair appeared in high, youthful spirits as they got into their car and drove off.

Twenty miles north of Seville at the Extremadura crossroads, Carol suddenly turned west toward the frontier, 87 miles away, and stepped on the gas.

The police said they soon were outdistanced.

N. Y. Council Backs Dogs in Subways

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—The City Council had today added its voice to those of individuals and organizations urging revision of the regulations of the Board of Transportation which bar dogs from subways to permit "seeing eye" guides to accompany their masters on rapid transit lines here. The action was taken in the form of a resolution passed unanimously by the Council on Tuesday requesting the Board of Transportation to liberalize its regulations in favor of "seeing eye" dogs. The resolution was sponsored by Councilman Hugh Quinn, Queens Democrat.

Robert J. Loesch, of Whitestone, Queens, who was responsible for the effort to change the transport board's regulations following a station attendant's refusal to permit him to take his "seeing eye" dog on the subway, gave a demonstration to the councilmen of how his dog Sally would obey commands.

Councilman Anthony J. DiGiovanna, Brooklyn Democrat, stressed that there never had been an accident resulting from the presence of a "seeing eye" dog on public vehicles.

Committees to Fix Pay in Two Fields

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration announced the appointment of two committees to determine minimum wage rates for employees in the gray iron jobbing foundry industry and the clay products industry.

The committees are made up of representatives of the public, management and labor, and may recommend the establishment by wage order of base pay rates between 30 and 40 cents an hour.

Sidney E. Sweet, Episcopal Church Dean, St. Louis, was named chairman of the committee for the gray iron jobbing foundry industry in which about eight per cent of the 150,000 to 200,000 employees, Wage-Hour officials said, are now getting less than 40 cents an hour.

George E. Osborne of the Stanford University Law School, Palo Alto, Calif., was selected Chairman of the committee for the clay products industry. Wage-Hour officials estimated that about 10,000 of the 45,000 workers in the industry were getting less than 40 cents an hour.

Netherlands Aid Against Spread of Axis Growing

Full effort extended in working with Britain—Dutch declare Nazis must be expelled.

Steps taken in Indies to protect possessions—Tokyo move would meet instant action.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—The "Kingdom of the Netherlands," retaining its identity despite the occupation of Holland, is continuing to increase its effectiveness as an ally of Great Britain on land and sea, and on the vital financial and raw material fronts, it was declared here today.

As seen from this vantage-point, midway between the Netherlands Government-in-Exile in London and its sources of wealth and power in the East Indies, and as presented in the testimony of Netherlands trade, official and relief sources here, the picture is one of continuing, slow accretions in strength, motivated by a "vast determination" to wrest the conquered Netherlands from Nazi domination and to beat off any attempted aggression against the Netherlands Indies.

A merchant marine of approximately 100 deep-sea vessels carrying supplies to Britain and maintaining intact the Far East trade; cruisers and submarines, begun in Netherlands shipyards and now sliding down the ways in Britain; Netherlands legions training in England and Canada; a fleet of cruisers, destroyers and mosquito-boats, together with a competent air force on duty in the Netherlands Indies—these are some of the sinews of war being contributed by the kingdom ruled by the House of Orange.

Guilders Pegged to Pound

Equally important, it was declared, for its support of Britain's world financial position has been the move, taken on Netherlands initiative, to peg the Indian and Netherlands guilders to the British pound sterling, thus bolstering the pound with the strength and wealth of the Indies, rich in tin, copper and oil.

So improved have been the defenses of the Netherlands Indies, partially through delivery of material ordered early in the United States, and so close the co-operation for defense in that area of the Pacific, that sources here assert that any Japanese attack would be met by a "general explosion participated in by all the Allies together."

At the same time, trade sources here find a growing community of interest between the United States and the Netherlands Indies because of the marked increase of American exports to Java, Borneo, Sumatra and the other islands. While before 1939 their chief imports came from Japan, today, it was declared, Dutch importing houses in the United States which formerly were staffed by a few men now maintain growing staffs of from 10 to 50 persons to handle the increased buying.

Not Temporary Move

This buying, it was stressed, is not a temporary wartime development. Machinery, hardware and textiles for native consumption are being purchased in the United States along with the airplanes, scout cars, guns and tanks. Indies importers are finding that the cost of American consumer goods is not too high for East Indies sales, it was declared.

Meanwhile the struggle of the Netherlands for survival as a Kingdom and revival as a European nation is seen here as bolstered with strong legal support, embodied in two concepts valid under international law.

First, as in the case of Norway, Poland and other overrun nations, the "non-recognition-of-conquest" doctrine, strongly supported by Britain and the United States, has enabled the Netherlands Government, though driven from its homeland capital, to maintain a regime in London, consuls and trade commissions in the United States and other nations, and to sail its vessels into Far Eastern and other neutral ports without hindrance.

Group of Provinces

Second, and equally effective in producing these results, is the legal fact that the Kingdom of the Netherlands has been constituted, not as a nation in Europe with colonies in the East and West Indies, but rather as a combination of sister provinces scattered over three continents and uniting to form the Kingdom.

Thus, juridically, occupation by the enemy of Holland was merely the occupation of a small part of the kingdom and hence did not destroy the kingdom. The Government was free to pursue the war from another province—even from the Netherlands Indies if necessary. Had France, it was stressed, seen fit to operate by this line of legal reasoning, its government today would be carrying on the war from North Africa or other French territories outside of Europe.

The military contribution of the Netherlands to the battle in Europe at the moment is not large numerically. However, the first contingents of trained Dutch soldiers have been drafted into the British defense system and pilots are in training for a Netherlands Air Force, while Netherlands units are already serving with the Royal Air Force. The recruiting of ablebodied Netherlanders of military age is going ahead all over the world. Many of these recruits will reinforce Netherlands mechanized units organized in Britain.

Distribution of Navy

While the greater part of the Royal Dutch Navy is stationed in the East Indies, small destroyer and light cruiser units have been on patrol duty with the British fleet in the Atlantic and Caribbean. To these units has been added one of the 50 over-age destroyers purchased from the United States, which will fly the Netherlands flag.

Several cruisers and submarines, in process of construction in homeland ports at the time of the invasion, were towed to Britain for completion. Some are now ready to join the British patrols.

It is in the vital Far Eastern territories, producer of over 30 per cent of the world's rubber and important portions of its tin and oils, that the Netherlands war effort is today reaching the highest peak. The overseas fleet, consisting of three cruisers, seven modern destroyers, 15 submarines and scores of attendant vessels, is now being bolstered by the addition of an undisclosed number of newly-built mosquito torpedo-boats. The Dutch have long been familiar with vessels of this type, having used them earlier in policing the myriad waterways of their archipelago.

Perhaps more important, however, than this powerful fleet based at Batavia, Java, in an air force which, numbering approximately 500 airplanes before the war, has now been increased, it was said, by "several hundreds" of bombers and pursuit ships, many of them purchased in the United States.

Indies Preparedness

Working carefully and quietly as the tension has risen, the Indies Government has added secret flying fields and submarine bases to vital sectors of the coastlines and has ringed with naval guns the oil ports of Tarakan and Balikpapan in Borneo and Palembang in Sumatra. Preparations, it was added, have reached a stage where there "is not the slightest doubt" that the Indies would fight were the Japanese to advance.

The armed forces available there number from 100,000 to 120,000 men, it was said, while another 10,000 to 15,000 white civilians are being trained one full day a week in a program which began May 10, 1940, and can be added to the military at a moment's notice.

On the non-military front is the Netherlands merchant marine, most of which was at sea or in neutral ports at the time of the invasion. The Government at London has been able to call on nearly 2,750,000 tons of shipping, or 100 deep-sea vessels, as well as 250 coastal trawlers and fishing boats, some of which have been converted into mine sweepers and patrol boats.

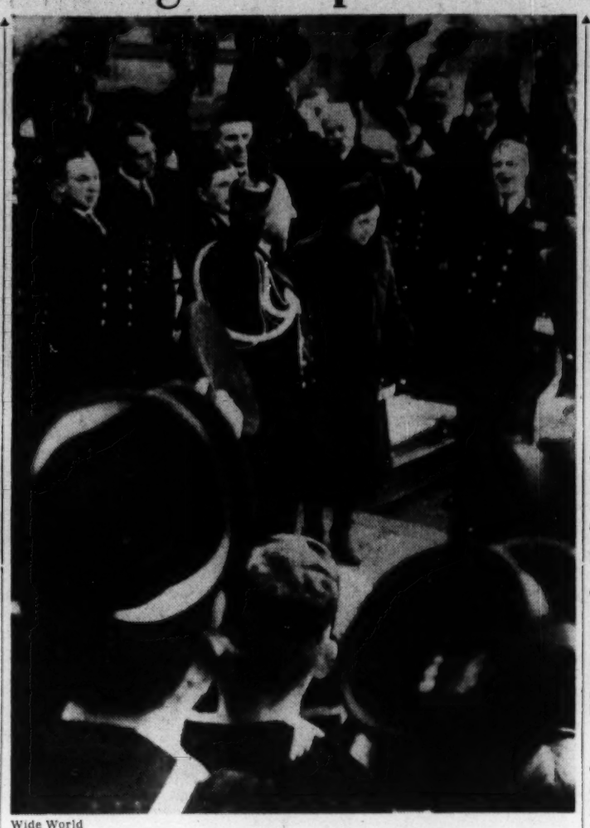
The revenues to finance this war effort, all carried on without benefit of tax receipts from conquered Holland, come from three sources: the exports of the Netherlands East and West Indies, the profits earned by the merchant marine and a voluntary income tax levied by the government at London.

Press and Radio Links

Linking together the far-flung contingents is the electric spark of radio and the newspaper's printed page. Short-wave programs regularly go out to the East and West Indies and to the homeland over the Netherlands official wireless, "Radio Oranje," through facilities of the British Broadcasting Company. Free Netherlands, a weekly journal and the first ever published in the Dutch language in London, has also made its debut and is circulated throughout the world.

On the civilian side, the Netherlands Government in London has entered into economic arrangements with the British so that rubber, tin, oils and foods can be shipped from the East Indies to Britain. It has enabled a number of firms to transfer their seats of business from Holland to the overseas Empire—to Curacao, to Surinam and many to Batavia. It has made available more than 5,000,000 francs for the care of Netherlands refugees in France.

By these means, it was declared, a three-continent kingdom of more than 60,000,000 inhabitants, but now holding less than half a million white persons, is working and girding with its allies for the battle by which it hopes to restore freedom to 8,000,000 persons in the homeland.



Wide World

Queen Wilhelmina Visits Warship

The sovereign, in exile after the Nazi invasion of the Netherlands, is cheered by the officers and men of a Dutch warship during her recent visit to the vessel completed at an English shipyard. The ship uncompleted, was sailed across the English Channel, when the Germans came in. Picture passed by British censor.

Nazi Court Convicts Dutch of Spying

AMSTERDAM, via Berlin, March 6 (AP)—The President of the German Military Court which has passed capital sentences upon 18 Netherlanders told the Netherlands people today that everyone who, even in thought, plots against the German Army is playing with his life.

He discloses that sabotage cases are awaiting German court-martial proceedings. Most of those already sentenced to be executed were charged with spying for England and plotting to co-operate with the British Army in the event of an invasion.

The trial which resulted in the convictions Tuesday revealed that a secret organization had been active from May until December, 1940, especially in the Dutch region nearest the English coast across the channel.

German authorities, the Court President asserted, regretted that several German soldiers had been pushed into the water and drowned or fallen victim of snipers as a result of the underground organization.

The hearing developed a declaration that the plotters circulated pamphlets written in invisible ink advocating acts of cruelty against German soldiers. The prosecutor also said he was shocked on hearing of a plan to poison Nazi troopers with acids.

Varied Terms of Imprisonment

In all there were 43 defendants. Six were acquitted. The other 19 who escaped the penalty were imprisoned for various terms. Verdicts were handed down Tuesday.

Defense attorneys have a chance to appeal for mercy and it was not indicated when the executions, by shooting, would take place if such appeals are denied.

One defendant was given four capital sentences and, in addition, got a 10-year prison term. Another was sentenced to execution three times. Most of those who got only one capital penalty also were sentenced to imprisonment.

There is no capital penalty under Netherlands law. It was introduced by German occupation authorities. So far one man has been executed.

Witness in the five-day court martial session described an extensive but loosely organized conspiracy which was fostered by a secret society known as the "Geuzen." That is the name by which the Dutch soldier was known in the 80-year war against Spain.

Vague on Secret Society

The conspirators, it was charged, were prepared for any sort of terrorism, some directed at German troops. Officers said they found stores of dynamite, arms, and poison.

Some of the accused even spoke of a "Moffen cocktail." Moffin is a colloquial Dutch name for Germans and the Moffen cocktail allegedly was a lethal mixture to have been administered in various forms.

Some defendants apparently were vague as to the nature and purpose of the secret society. They said they did not know their superiors and their supreme leaders apparently escaped German investigators.

Other testimony indicated that some were giving signals to British airmen and conspired against the safety of German troops.

The organization apparently had few, if any, Netherlands soldiers among its members but there was a semi-military organization. The leader who escaped was known as "Colonel Verdun."

There was a mysterious setup of passwords, ceremonies, and forms of recognition.

Prosecutors said the dynamiting division had for its task the blowing up of bridges. Another division was charged with spying on all activities of the German Army.

The defendants, from all parts of Holland, included one teacher and several shipyard workers.

Contrary to usual practice, Netherlands newspapermen were allowed to attend the trial to "convince themselves of the fairness of the proceedings."

Italian Colonists Keep Lands

CAIRO, March 6 (BPS)—Italian colonists who populate 1,765 farms in the Province of Cyrenaica which has been captured from Premier Mussolini in Libya need have no fear that they will be deprived of their holdings, it was indicated here in official circles.

Before abandoning Cyrenaica, Rodolfo Graziani, marshal of the retreating armies, addressed a letter to the British commander, Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, requesting that these 10,000 farmers should be allowed to keep their land, approximately 150,000 acres.

A British spokesman pointed out that international convention requires that an occupying army shall maintain the status quo in enemy territory until changed by treaty. In the case of these colonists, however, another question arises—not a single one of the farms was self-sustaining and all were subsidized by the Italian Government.

Unofficial indications were that "in the same spirit with which Britain intends to face international problems after the war and in demonstration of her good will to build up a new world without smashing up the foundations of the old," Britain may consent to continue the subsidies.

It is considered hardly feasible to return the colonists to their homeland, nor can they be left to starve.

Ship, Honoring U. S. Press, Soon to Be Launched

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6 (AP)—The motorship American Press, named in honor of the Nation's independent and uncensored newspapers, will be launched next Tuesday at the South San Francisco yards of Western Pipe & Steel Company.

Camilla Chandler, daughter of Norman Chandler, President of the Los Angeles Times, will christen the 8,975-ton freighter, latest addition to the American Pioneer Lines service to the Orient and Australia.

King's Call for Day of Prayer Echoed by British Churchmen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 6—How appropriate and timely is King George's call to the British people to observe Sunday, March 23, as a national day of prayer "for strength and guidance in the days to come and of thanksgiving for blessings already received," is shown by the ready response of leaders of different churches.

Recognition is almost universal in Britain today that apart from all the speculation and uncertainty of the war situation one fact stands out, namely, that the future of mankind will be in the balance in the next few months.

The Archbishop of Canterbury voices this sentiment in a statement welcoming the Sovereign's lead to the Nation "to renew the acknowledgment of its need of God and dependence on Him."

Cites St. Paul's Injunction

The Primate also asks that thankfulness be expressed for the "wonderful way in which we have escaped dangers which surrounded us last summer and autumn."

While discouraging boastful or easy self-confidence he urges that the injunction of St. Paul be followed, "In nothing be anxious but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God."

Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster, directs that, in accordance with the King's desire, March 23 be observed as a day of special supplication for all Roman Catholics.

"The stern trials that face us call for the light and strength which God alone can give us," he says in a statement published here today.

Dunkirk "Miracle" Recalled

The Free Churches are called on by their leaders to make the day an "opportunity for rededication of all that we have and are to the cause we are seeking to serve."

A special order of service is being prepared for all Jewish congregations.

Many British citizens in welcoming the King's new call to prayer recall that the "miracle of Dunkirk" occurred immediately after the first national day of prayer.

Of the spirit in which the British will observe March 23, The Times, of London, in an editorial says: "Whatever their shortcomings which are plentiful enough, the people of our land and Empire can claim that they are staking their all for what in utter sincerity they believe to be the cause of right."

British Liberalize Status of Hungary

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—An informed source said today Britain had not placed Hungary in the same category as Nazi-occupied Bulgaria and Rumania for purposes of the "Trading with the Enemy Act," but added that geography already in effect barred British trade with Hungary.

The Government yesterday designated Bulgaria as "territory under enemy occupation" and banned trade with it, as had been done previously in the case of Rumania.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada told the Ottawa Parliament that both Hungary and Bulgaria had been made subject to "trading with the enemy" regulations. But the London informants said it was unlikely such an order would be issued regarding Hungary, along whose railways have moved a large portion of the German armies now in the Balkans.

Duke University Offers Air Engineering Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Inclusion of aeronautical engineering courses in the curriculum of Duke University has been announced by William H. Hall, Dean of the College of Engineering. Construction of a new building, made necessary by these courses, which will constitute a part of Duke's contribution to the national defense program, will begin at once, Dean Hall said.

At present, only the primary course is offered, but the new facilities will make possible the work of the secondary program, entailing 126 hours of advanced ground work in aero-dynamics airplane engines, navigation, meteorology and aircraft operations. At the same time, the primary course will be strengthened.

The new aeronautical engineering laboratory building will be located on the East Campus of the University. It will be 42 by 102 feet and of brick, steel and concrete construction.

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Japanese Troops Land on South China Coast

HONG KONG, March 6 (AP)—Japanese authorities declared that their forces had anded at various points along a 250-mile stretch of the South China coast in a surprise move which foreign quarters here believe is somehow linked with Japan's new southward ambitions.

The landings on the shores of Kwantung Province from Kwonghoi, 100 miles south of the British Colony, to Pakhoi on the Gulf of Tonkin were reported to have occurred on March 3, but only yesterday were they disclosed by the Japanese.

Besides Pakhoi and Kwonghoi, the points occupied included Leichow, Huitung, Tinpak, and Yeungkong.

Chinese Supplies Cut

Japanese accounts said that a large convoy of transports and warships, braving strong winds and raging seas, steamed into the Gulf of Tonkin in pitch darkness and appeared off Pakhoi at 2:30 a. m. Monday and that by 6:30 a. m. the troop landings were completed without loss of a single man.

The Japanese Army spokesman at Canton declared that after the closing of the Indo-China and Hong Kong routes and the "paralyzing" of the Burma Road, the last channel of supply for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's regime had been cut off.

Thus, he said, the last American loan to China "becomes of little consequence for with Chungking's imports completely cut off the doom of Chiang Kai-shek's regime is sealed."

Foreign military circles in Shanghai expressed the possibility that the landings might be "practice" for further Japanese operations in the southwestern Pacific.

Except that the Kwantung coast was virtually undefended, the landings were similar to those the Japanese would have to make if they should attempt to seize the East Indies.

Tighten Blockade

It was not known here whether the operations were conducted by Japanese "southward" forces already based at Hainan Island or whether warships and troop transports were sent from Formosa, Central China and Japan itself.

The experts compared the Kwantung coast to a sponge, through the openings of which the Chinese have been conducting an important export trade. Now, they said the Japanese have blocked this trade.

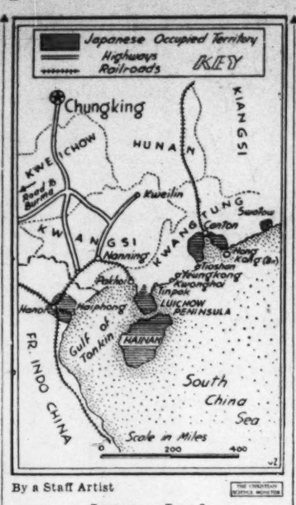
The main purpose, according to the Japanese, was to tighten the blockade against supplies flowing to Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, but the Japanese Army spokesman at Canton described the operation as "an epochal achievement unprecedented in the annals of war."

A significant feature was establishment in the entire Pakhoi area of the first Japanese military rule proclaimed in China since hostilities began in July, 1937. Heretofore, the Japanese have contented themselves with setting up puppet Chinese administrations in occupied areas. This time, however, they borrowed another leaf from the European book of war.

The Japanese landed near Pakhoi in November, 1939, and captured Nanning, in adjoining Kwangsi Province. They withdrew their forces from Kwangsi and southwestern Kwantung last October, however.

The Japanese Commander of the Pakhoi area issued a proclamation requesting all Chinese or third-power nations desiring Japanese military protection to report to the military administrative office and to display at their homes the flag of the Nanking regime, headed by the Japanese-supported Wang Ching-wei.

He prescribed capital punishment for all acts against the Japanese Army, hostile to Japanese or tending to aid the Chiang Kai-shek Government "irrespective of the nationality of offenders."



By a Staff Artist

Japanese Land

The main points on the Gulf of Tonkin at which Japanese troops have landed are shown.

Invaders Resisted

CHUNGKING, China, March 6 (AP)—The Chinese High Command, confirming that Japanese forces had landed at five points on the Kwangtung coast, said that the invaders were being engaged at all points as they attempted to drive inland.

Help From Dakar

SAIGON, French Indo-China, March 6 (AP)—French naval forces in the Far East were strengthened today with arrival of two submarines and a tender from Dakar, French West Africa.

Full French-Thai Accord Due 'Within a Few Days'

HANOI, French Indo-China, March 6 (AP)—An extension "without limit" of the armistice between this French Colony and Thailand was announced today by the Indo-China Government but arrangements have been made for either party to end it upon advance notice.

The armistice, already in its second extension, was to have expired tomorrow.

TOKYO, March 6 (AP)—Agreement on the "principal points" of Japan's mediation plan to settle the territorial quarrel between French Indo-China and Thailand was announced officially today. The remaining points were being negotiated.

The French Ambassador, Charles Arsène Henry, and Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka conferred for an hour "regarding remaining points of detail, excluding the principal points, which already are agreed to by the French and Thai governments," the Japanese Cabinet Board of Information announced.

It was said that complete agreement is likely "within a few days."

Japan's mediation plan, which had been presented as its last offer and the minimum acceptable to Thailand, is supposed to have required the French to agree to cede large areas of Laos and Cambodia Provinces to Thailand.

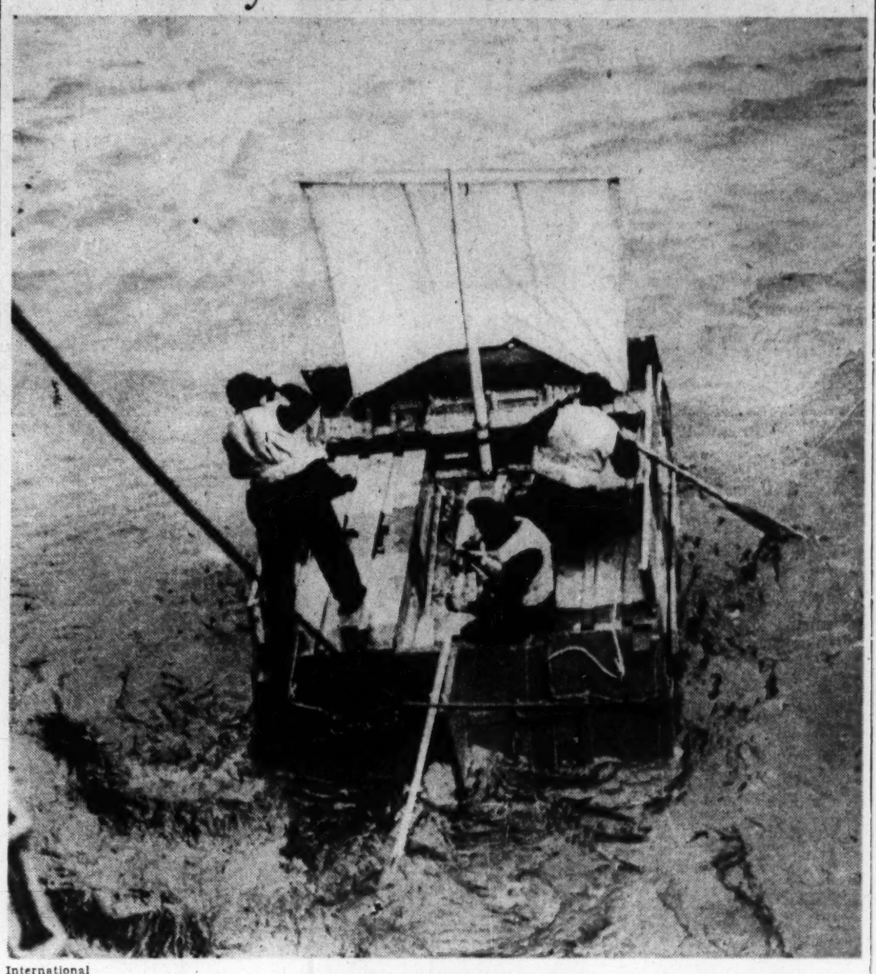
[Thai forces are fully prepared to resume the fight and continue "until a decisive victory is won" unless France accepts the mediation plan, the Bangkok radio said today. If Indo-China fights, it added, "destruction of her race and religion is inevitable."]

The original announcement in midafternoon of the agreement on principal points came in the form of a joint communiqué by Japan, France, and Thailand. It said:

"The mediation plan presented by the Japanese Government has been agreed to by both the French and Thailand governments on the principal points and the remaining points and details probably will be settled within a few days."

The announcement followed an hour's conference among the French Ambassador, Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, and Foreign Minister Matsuoka.

Safety Raft for British Sailors



International

Safeguards in U-Boat Warfare

A new raft, built like a tank, that can be launched with either side up is the newest device by which Britain hopes to safeguard its merchant marine seamen in the present intensified U-boat warfare. The raft carries a sail, oars, and provisions. Here the raft is shown afloat.

Axis: 34 Battleships Sunk; Fact: Only 15 in British Fleet

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—An Admiralty statement asserted today that Germany and Italy had claimed to have sunk or seriously damaged 34 British Empire battleships or battle cruisers, whereas Britain had only 15 such warships at the outbreak of war.

Amplifying the statement of Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, before Commons yesterday, that the Axis had claimed to have sunk or seriously damaged more than twice the number of capital ships, aircraft carriers and cruisers Britain possessed at the start of the war, the Admiralty said in some cases units of the fleet had been claimed sunk "several times over."

The statement said Britain possessed seven aircraft carriers while her enemies claimed 13 were sent to the bottom.

Britain had 58 submarines at the start of the war and German and Italian High Command communiqués, the Admiralty said, had listed 71 accounted for.

Only in the case of destroyers—according to German and Italian claims—did Britain have any warships left. The Admiraly said 185 were on hand in 1939 and 144 have been claimed by the Axis powers.

Speculating on the reasons for what was called "this exaggeration," the Admiralty said it was done, apparently, for three reasons:

1. In hope of eliciting a denial which would convey information on the actual strength and disposition of fleet units.

2. To bolster the morale of their own peoples who "are uneasily aware of British naval power."

3. To cause alarm and despondency in enemy-occupied territories and neutral countries and in hope of causing anxiety among relatives and friends.

In merchant shipping claims by the Axis, the Admiralty asserted "exaggeration is just about 100 per cent."

When Germany failed in the last war to achieve her submarine war aims, the Admiralty said she resorted to exaggerated claims. In April, 1917, the exaggeration was 14.7 per cent, it said, and by September, 1918, this increased to 135.6 per cent.

The Admiralty said 401 German and Italian ships of 2,028,048 tons and 34 ships of 61,000 tons sailing under their control were known to have been sunk, captured, or scuttled.

Of those ships, 54 totalling 281,000 tons have been captured and are now in Britain's service, the announcement said.

It added that 69 German ships of 350,000 tons and 110 Italian ships of 642,500 tons are still "lying useless in sanctuary of neutral harbors."

The Admiralty said the German and Italian claims considered in its analysis were made in communiqués and that it had ignored claims made in Axis radiocasts and press reports.

Fewer Navicerts

LISBON, Portugal, March 6 (AP)—Maritime circles heard yesterday that Great Britain would curtail the issuance of navicerts for Mediterranean shipping during the coming months.

This was taken to indicate the British Navy would be needed for other uses than convoying shipping.

Several Portuguese ships have been refused navicerts during the past few days under circumstances which normally would not have been questioned. Among the rejections was a certificate for the motorship Santa Irene, scheduled to sail to Marseille with packages for British prisoners.

Meanwhile, the blockade continues to have a sharp effect on Portugal.

There have been virtually no mails from the African colonies in the past three months, and many families dependent on remittances from Portuguese possessions are in desperate financial straits.

Masters of most ships refuse to accept mail rather than risk being hailed into Gibraltar for a British inspection which often requires days. The legation here has been unable to communicate with Consular authorities in the Azores.

New Bill Sets Thanksgiving For New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5 — A Republican majority move to line up New York State with the New England States in official preference for Thanksgiving Day observance on the last Thursday in November was a finished legislative action here today.

It brings before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman a bill setting the traditional date for the holiday regardless of what date might be set by Presidential proclamation. The day of observance is now in the hands of the Governor who had concurred in President Roosevelt's action of the last two years in advancing it a week, and veto of the date-fixing bill is expected.

One Republican, Senator Rodney B. Janes of Rochester, dissented on the final roll call as the upper house put to a vote the measure introduced by Assemblyman Malcolm Wilson, Westchester Republican. The exact majority of 26 requisite for passage was mustered, however, after Senator Frank Wallace of Syracuse, a second would-be Republican dissenter, had been put to the test of persuasion.

Senator Janes voted with a unanimous Democratic minority against the mandatory date, upholding the President's change in the tradition as based on a suggestion originating with business men to help trade by lengthening the pre-Christmas shopping period.

'One-Way' U-Boats

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—Capt. Cunningham Reid told the House of Commons today that Germany was building a fleet of small, fast U-boats for trips to Britain, manned by crews which have small hope of returning.

Quoting an unidentified American informant in Portugal, Captain Reid declared:

"The new U-boats are equipped with only essential machinery, permitting simplified and consequently shorter training of crews."

Each submarine, he said, will be manned by a third of the usual crew because of its small fuel capacity.

"They are expected to get as far as the shores of our coast, and they are not expected to return," he added. "They are being manned by fanatical young Germans—volunteers of death, or a glory brigade.

"They would fire torpedoes at short range and their subsequent chance of escape, provided there was adequate convoy, would be negligible."

Editor in Honolulu Backs Own Conviction

HONOLULU, March 6 (AP) — Raymond Coll, editor of the Honolulu Advertiser, said that "under strict interpretation of the law, the court was unquestionably right" in finding him and the Advertiser guilty of contempt in reporting the seizure of alien fishing craft.

The newspaper used the word "espionage" in the story and headline to which Federal Judge I. M. Stainback took exception. He cited Coll for contempt and imposed a suspended sentence of sixty days after Mr. Coll offered no defense at an oral hearing.

"The Advertiser had no right to link sabotage with the case," said the editor's statement.

New 'Pep' Bread Takes Place With Nation's Defense Needs

CHICAGO, March 6 (AP)—The nation's bakers were given a "go-ahead" today on plans to market enriched bread.

Conferees at a meeting of millers and bakers, led by L. J. Schumaker as President of the American Bakers Association, agreed that sale of the new type of bread could start immediately.

The meeting was called by the Bakers group, the Associated Retail Bakers of America, and the Millers National Federation.

Bakers have several methods of enriching bread, including the use of newly developed types of flour and yeast. These flours and yeast are coming on the market in increased quantities and are available for home use. Some enriched bread is already on the market.

Among the latest discoveries of materials capable of fortifying foods for human consumption are some six of the ten known vitamins and in addition calcium, iron and iodine, to mention the most important minerals. In the course of milling and refining bread flour, many vitamins and minerals are removed.

The plan now is to put these back into the flour with the addition of more or previously missing ones. Among these is Vitamin B1 or thiamin, nicotinic acid and iron. In the future, all breads which are advertised as "enriched breads" must contain these additions in standard quantities as set by the National Research Council.

Dr. Russell M. Wilder, of Rochester, Minn., head of the Council's Committee on Food and Nutrition, told bakers that the need for early action in production of enriched flour and bread is emphasized by the defense emergency.

Bread has been chosen as the medium through which these vitamins and food minerals are to be introduced into the public diet because they are natural elements of wheat and because bread is in universal use.

Enriched flour, officials said, will be available in two general types, flour produced by special milling processes that retain increased percentages of vitamins and minerals naturally present in the wheat kernel, or regular flour with vitamins and minerals added synthetically. They added that increased amounts of these substances would not change the flavor or appearance of bread.

Red Link Denied By La Guardia Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—Clifford T. McAvoy, Second Deputy Welfare Commissioner, today had branded as false a published report that he was affiliated with Communist Party units. Mr. McAvoy, a personal appointee of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and known as one of the young liberals in the La Guardia Administration, said his liberal sympathies had been distorted into Red activities in the report.

Mr. McAvoy is the son of the late Justice John V. McAvoy of the Appellate Division, and grandson of Thomas F. McAvoy, powerful Tammany Hall Sachem in the regime of Charles F. Murphy. He denied that any movement he had supported had been a "Communist Front."

"I do not believe in the overthrow of the American Government by force, violence or illegal means, nor have I ever spoken or written in any way that could possibly be interpreted as advocacy of such a doctrine," he said.

America First Group Restates Position

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—The America First Committee said here that because some statements had been made seeking to "impugn the characters and the motives of some members" of the organization, it was "apparently necessary for us to reiterate that the America First Committee is unequivocally opposed to Nazis, Fascists, and Communists."

British Identify Night Planes; Nazi Aircraft Losses, 5,346

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—The night fighting operations of British fliers now are considered so successful in minimizing effects of the German air attacks on London that permission was given today to identify the night fighting planes as Hurricanes, Blenheims and Defiants.

At the same time the Associated Press learned from officials of the Air Ministry that German air losses from all causes and in all theaters except the Mediterranean since the beginning of the war now total 5,346 planes officially accounted for. No probable losses were included in the reckoning, the Ministry said. It was estimated that the German Air Force had lost 13,365 of its personnel.

Total British plane losses were set officially at 854; although casualty figures were not given, it was stated that 427 men of the crews assigned to the planes which were destroyed were known to have been saved.

The British breakdown of the Luftwaffe losses gave: lost in attacks on Britain, 3,131; shot down on the western front, 957; lost in the Scandinavian campaigns, 56; destroyed in Germany and German occupied territory, 921; shot down over the sea, 34; accounted for by British and Allied navies, 247.

"In the Mediterranean," an official source said, "the situation is so messed up it is impossible to estimate the losses."

A recent issue of the Air Ministry bulletin, however, said that air force figures in the Middle East, Libya, East Africa, Albania and Malta through Feb. 28 showed that 1,385 Axis planes had been destroyed. Approximately 1,200 were Italian planes. Losses inflicted by Greek forces were not included.

It was made known also that certain types of American planes, refitted here, have been sent into action.

Pilots who have flown Spitfires, Hurricanes and Blenheims, warmly praised the performance of the refurbished American planes, commending especially their maneuverability, rate of climb, and the ease with which they can be landed.

Before they are officially accepted for "front line" duty these American planes are sent up with test pilots in mock battle with Spitfires and Hurricanes.

Weygand Sees Pétain in Vichy; First Meeting in Five Months

VICHY, France, March 6 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of the French forces in North Africa, arrived by plane this afternoon for his first face-to-face consultation with Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain in five months.

He was accompanied by two officers. All wore civilian clothes. General Weygand went immediately to the Parc Hotel, where Marshal Pétain has his headquarters.

The Government announced last night that General Weygand had arrived in Vichy, but today it explained that this premature announcement was issued deliberately as a "blind" intended to cover his real movements.

An official announcement today said General Weygand came "to report his inspection tour of French African possessions." He left Vichy for that trip Oct. 5.

The wording of the announcement would seem to indicate that General Weygand's stay here would be short.

The subject of his conversations with Marshal Pétain remained an official secret, but unofficial French observers gave credence to a report that General Weygand was to offer his advice on an asserted British threat to occupy Syria.

They said Government circles were highly alarmed over these reports and also were fearful of losing still another part of the French Empire — Indi-China, where Japanese forces already occupy bases and Japanese pressure has been exerted to compel territorial cessions to Thailand.

Others believed he might be following up the recent interview Marshal Pétain held with Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain, which came shortly after General Franco met with Benito Mussolini, perhaps relative to German intentions in Libya or other phases of the war in the Western Mediterranean.

Another possibility was that he might discuss declarations made by British Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, R. A. Butler and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader, that German soldiers and technicians had arrived in French Morocco, only 150 miles from the Strait of Gibraltar.

General Weygand has made frequent inspection trips of French colonies and troops in Africa since he arrived shortly after relinquishing the post of War Minister in the Vichy Government last autumn but for the most part his activities have been conducted in secrecy.

In November reports circulated in Europe he had refused to return to Vichy in answer to a German demand but this was denied in Vichy. Last month General Weygand addressed 500,000 soldiers under his command urging them to remain loyal after General de Gaulle had urged them to attack the Italian forces in Libya from the west.

At Standstill

BERLIN, March 6 (AP)—An authorized spokesman said today that German-French negotiations for collaboration had been at a standstill since last Dec. 13.

[That is the date that Pierre Laval was ousted by the French Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain, as Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.]

So far as Germany is concerned, the spokesman said, M. Laval has been regarded as the French representative ever since the Montoire meeting between Adolf Hitler and Marshal Pétain.

Nothing is known here, he said, of reports of another meeting between M. Laval and Admiral Jean Darlan, new French Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister which Vichy sources said took place in Paris yesterday.

Japanese Radio Station Seized by Manila Police

MANILA, March 6 (AP)—An unlicensed sending and receiving radio set was confiscated, one Japanese arrested and several held for questioning in a sudden raid tonight in the Japanese Compound by secret agents of the Philippine Constabulary and Manila police.

Many papers were confiscated, some allegedly in code.

The house in which the radio equipment was found is located in the Japanese Compound.

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Chile's President Loses Fight To Unite Leftist Supporters

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 6 (AP)—President Pedro Aguirre Cerda won congressional majorities for his Administration in Sunday's election but failed to unite his divided Leftist supporters, it appeared today.

Three Cabinet members belonging to the Socialist Party, which won the balance of power in the new Congress, agreed to remain with President Aguirre Cerda and support his government at his request, but insisted they would continue their war against the Communists, who also support the Administration.

The President's radical party, which is allied with the Communists and minor groups in a Leftist front, is expected to agree to retention of the Socialist Cabinet members even though these ministers tried to resign in a pre-election protest against Communist campaign conduct.

The Communists' Secretary, Carlos Contreras Labarca, said his party had no desire to enter the Government despite having gained Senate and House seats in the election.

President Aguirre Cerda, in a letter rejecting the Socialist Ministers' resignations, said he had promised to carry out a program to which they subscribed and asked them not to permit political differences to prevent their cooperation.

"The President's decision means he renews confidence in us and especially in me," declared Oscar Schnake, Socialist Minister of Development. "I state my anti-Communist position, which the Socialist Party will continue to follow."

Senor Schnake's anti-Communist stand, taken after seeking economic aid for Chile in the United States, was what broke the popular front.

The Chilean Presidency has been a hot spot for Pedro Aguirre Cerda, but he has weathered an attempted revolt and two plots to overthrow him, and says he is determined to keep turbulent political factions under control.

Entering his third year in office, the mild-appearing ex-professor tells his friends and foes, "You may be sure that I will finish my six-year term."

During his first two years as President of a country which has seen as many as ten Presidents come and go within a year and a half, Señor Aguirre has survived, besides the plots, a succession of crises in his ever-changing Cabinet.

Pedro Aguirre Cerda

Now in the third year of his six-year term as President of Chile.

Because of his undoubted popularity with the people and the loyalty of the bulk of the army and national police to the constituted government, however, he has remained on top of the country's complicated politics.

Ontario Studies Soil Depletion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A survey of soil fertility depletion in Ontario shows an annual loss of 1,876 pounds of nutrients, or about $136, for every farm in the Province.

Results of the survey were disclosed by Prof. Henry G. Bell of the Ontario Agricultural College before a meeting of the Ontario Crop Improvement Association recently.

Seeking to inspire Provincial farmers with the need meeting the increased responsibilities which are facing them, speakers at the meeting urged every farmer to have his soil tested as part of his war effort.

Gutzon Borglum

CHICAGO, March 6 (AP)—Gutzon Borglum, who passed on here today, was an internationally famous sculptor. His best known work was the nearly completed Mount Rushmore Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

The Mount Rushmore Memorial, hewn into the side of a mountain, consisted of gigantic faces of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt, a monument dedicated to America as a pioneer Nation. Mr. Borglum had expected to complete the heads this year.

An earlier undertaking of similar scope was a Confederate memorial on the side of Stone Mountain, near Atlanta, Ga. In 1916 he was called upon to carve a great figure of Gen. Robert E. Lee on the mountainside, but he decided a single statue would be inadequate and designed a work including 1,200 figures.

The World War interrupted the task until 1924. After the 20-foot head of General Lee was carved, dissension arose among the committee in charge of the Memorial and between committeemen and Mr. Borglum. The artist was discharged and another man took over the work, which is still far from complete.

Mr. Borglum's war memorial, "Wars of America," in Newark, N. J., was described as the largest bronze group in America at the time of its completion and one of the largest in the world. His Lincoln statue, also in Newark, is one of his most popular works.

His work is scattered throughout the country and the world, in public statuary and in the adornment of buildings and homes of art patrons. Among these are the huge figures of the apostles on the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, and the 60 gargoyles on the Princeton University dormitory.

Mr. Borglum, whose full name was John Gutzon de la Mothe Borglum, was educated in the Julian Academy and Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, and St. Mary's College, Kansas.

Designer Maps 'Whale of a Car'

Says present design is like whale or beetle going backward and is all wrong.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Every time a low-slung, beetle-shaped automobile with driver perched directly over the front axle rolls into Boston streets, as it has done regularly for many years, someone is heard to remark: "There goes Arthur Stevens, instigator of an engineering revolution to give automobile drivers a clear view of the highway ahead."

For six years Bostonians have watched Mr. Stevens drive around in his uniquely-designed motorcar which he describes as an "educational venture on wheels" seeking to broaden the funnel-vision of motorists peering through sheets of three-ply glass and across exaggerated engine hoods that he says "should not be there at all."

But how can motorists rid themselves of the bulky engine hood that Mr. Stevens says stands between them and a clear view of the highway ahead? That is one of many questions answered by the retired real estate broker and present-day member of the Massachusetts Safety Council in his new 151-page book entitled: "Highway Safety and Automobile Styling," published by The Christopher Publishing House in Boston.

Dedicated to People

Dedicated to "the people of America, some on wheels and some afoot, to whom properly styled motor cars would give greater assurance of safety," the book covers the ramifications of highway problems said to build up to a casualty list comparable to the records of war and famine. The author has looked over the field of automotive transportation and confesses to the tart conclusion that the chief trouble on the highways is the "design of the automobile."

Hence, the book's challenge aimed at automobile designers is to forget tradition and build cars that do not limit vision with a windshield that follows rather than precedes the engine. In other words, the engine in the rear is considered by the author as the first requisite to "safe vision" from the driving seat, which can then be moved up over the front axle to provide a 50-degree view ahead. That, in turn, means a complete visual sweep of everything from a level even with the eyes almost down to the shoe tips at the floor boards.

Starting with the opening "chug-chug" of the automobile operated by steam and shortly developing in the "bang-bang" of the gasoline exhaust, the book speeds through the growth of the motorcar, the development of highways and on into the modern era of traffic congestion, poor highway illumination, glaring headlights and a nation-wide organization for highway safety buried under a confused mass of the whys and wherefores of accidents.

Insists Design Is Wrong

These are the factors that Mr. Stevens has looked over with the eye of an expert having no commercial connections with the industry. And to the repeated inquiry: "What is wrong?" he never diverges from the one-word reply: "Design."

Although Mr. Stevens states that most motorists are fundamentally honest and want to do the right thing on the road, they share the highways "with 40,000,000 other motorists and a greater number of pedestrians, all with individual weaknesses tending to create highway emergencies."

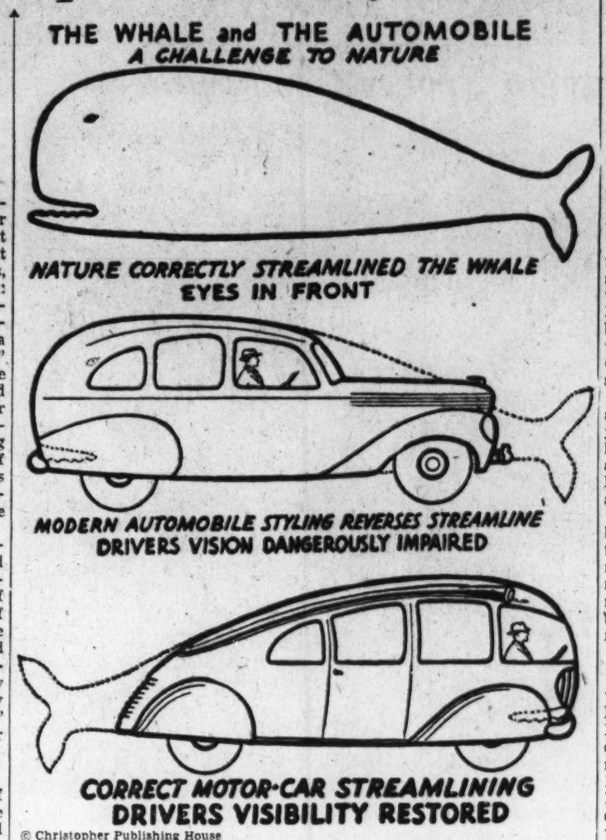
Some motorists are good at steering but slow in reacting to hazards ahead. Others drive so well that they lure themselves into trouble through overconfidence. And even the safest driver cannot always dodge the pedestrian with the "I'll put myself completely at the mercy of the automobile driver" complex.

Hence, while admitting that motorists and pedestrians have faults that need correcting, Mr. Stevens believes that the immediate road to safety lies in correcting the failures of the automobiles, chief of which he lists an "inadequate vision." He describes the driver as sitting in a handicapped position in the center of the car with only a five-degree view of the road. In this position the driver attempts to pilot a ton-and-a-half of steel capable of 90 miles an hour over roads teeming with the hazards of modern civilization.

Who Needs Most Vision?

In a burst of engineering logic, Mr. Stevens asks: "Who needs the vision anyway, the motorist who moves 90 miles an hour in a steel projectile, or the pedestrian who covers four miles an hour on foot?" Although the answer is obvious, the author points out that the pedestrian has 18 times more vision than the motorist.

The remedy? A car shaped like a whale with the driver seated in "the nose of the whale." The seating compartment precedes the engine which is confined in the sloping tail. Cars so designed, Mr. Stevens explains, offer the least wind resistance by placing the bulk of the automobile up front where it belongs. The theory is that the air displaced up front will flow past the rest of the car with a minimum of resistance, and without causing a vacuum in the rear that tends to throw exhaust gases up forward.


THE WHALE and THE AUTOMOBILE
A CHALLENGE TO NATURE
NATURE CORRECTLY STREAMLINED THE WHALE
EYES IN FRONT
MODERN AUTOMOBILE STYLING REVERSES STREAMLINE
DRIVERS VISION DANGEROUSLY IMPAIRED
CORRECT MOTOR-CAR STREAMLINING
DRIVERS VISIBILITY RESTORED
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Illustrating the Stevens' Idea

In one pointed statement, the safety expert described the thousands of motorists as being compelled, because of their defective motorized equipment, to forfeit 90 per cent of their normal vision. Judgments based on this defective vision, he held largely responsible for the average of 30,000 fatalities on the nation's highways annually.

The writer continues: "It can readily be seen how the driver of the modern car is handicapped though he has every intention of operating carefully and with the skill of which he is capable. Give the driver full vision from his front bumper to the horizon and in most cases he will be able to steer out of danger and be able accurately to estimate the distances from the now invisible limits of his car to the object or person he must avoid."

He summarized his convictions thusly: "There is no point in covering the country with a network of super-expensive, super-roads if the automobile drivers are unable to see to drive on these roads safely."

Indians Seen Having Future In Arts and Crafts Never Lost

By Ta-De-Win
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—Arts and crafts of the Indian in the United States are "so extraordinarily rich" that "he can be a leader in the American arts and crafts renaissance," declared Rene d'Harnoncourt, Director of the Museum of Modern Art, last night at its Institute on the Future of the American Indian.

Mr. d'Harnoncourt, who urged an understanding first of the Indian's present and past before discussing his future, pointed out that the Indian "never surrendered his traditions, never gave up his knowledge of tools and craftsmanship, even in this machine age."

Indians' Art Practical

He explained that before the coming of the white man, Indian arts and crafts was not something reserved for aesthetic purposes, but included his whole material culture from cooking pots to ceremonial objects, comparable to a great painter and a utility factory in New Jersey. With the coming of the white man, however, the Indian had access to tools and materials better suited for his work than what he had himself, such as fine cloth. Although in the course of time Pueblo weavers could have produced the same quality, they welcomed the labor saving devices of the white man. For example, in Mexico, Mr. d'Harnoncourt saw an Indian woman carry water in a gasoline can although she stored it in a clay jar to keep it cool. Moreover, with the advent of the white man, the Indian wanted more things. Instead of sitting on a box he preferred the white man's chair and if unable to barter for it, he made it.

Around the turn of the twentieth century, according to Mr. d'Harnoncourt, the Indian produced three types of goods. First, things so specialized that they were unobtainable in any factory, such as cradleboards and planting sticks. Second, the Indian made those objects that were too expensive to buy, such as baskets. He could make them for his own use, so why spend money for them. The third, and most important articles, are the many objects in the Indian's life so interwoven with tradition that they must be made in a certain way, of special raw materials and following the tribal ritual, such as the innumerable ceremonial items.

Future in White Man's Market

For economic, spiritual, and traditional reasons the Indians cannot and should not replace these items.

Although the white man's products made inroads in Indian arts and crafts, it opened up a market for Indian goods. But Mr. d'Harnoncourt related that what the Indian made for himself was well made and of good material because it was for daily use, whereas, the white man wanted Indian objects for curios to put in a cabinet or hang on the wall, just souvenirs of a tribe; and they must be picturesque, although not necessarily of a good quality. This is the state of affairs now and the chances for the Indian arts and crafts in the future is to contact a public that will buy them as useful objects of quality. Well made Indian jewelry, for instance, will not damage the jewelry market, but will be adding to it, he claimed.

Since Mr. d'Harnoncourt could not conduct his large audience through the Indian exhibition rooms of the Museum of Modern Art, he brought the exhibition to them by showing very illuminative, colored lantern slides. The third exhibit floor, where the visitor's tour should begin, pictures the prehistoric and historic background of the Indians; the second floor is given over to the present traditional objects both old and new. The first floor shows how many Indian articles can be easily converted to the white man's use, such as jewelry, Indian designs on dresses, linen and curtains.

Mediation Averts Michigan Power Strike

By the Associated Press

Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner of Michigan announced today that management and union have agreed to arbitrate the differences which led American Federation of Labor unionists to threaten a strike against the Consumers Power Company, utility serving gas and electricity to 2,000,000 Michigan customers.

The Governor made his announcement after he had called spokesmen for the company and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A. F. of L.) before him and warned them he would "use the full power of this office to see to it that the public service is not disrupted."

The strike, originally set to start at 2 p. m. eastern standard time yesterday, was postponed for 48 hours by union officials after an appeal from the Governor and the Federal Office of Production Management.

Governor Van Wagoner said both sides agreed today that if their spokesmen reached no agreement before the new deadline tomorrow, the dispute would be submitted to a special board of arbitration empowered to settle the issues.

Other strike developments:

At Washington: President Roosevelt conferred with William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management, yesterday, and also called in Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, for a luncheon conference. It was understood the Chief Executive wanted to talk over the general labor situation with Mr. Murray, and perhaps the strikes in some of the defense industries. After the luncheon, Mr. Murray declined to divulge the tenor of the conversation.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., acceding to a request from the Office of Production Management at Washington, 350 striking C. I. O. unionists agreed to return to their jobs at the Combustion Engineering Company, pending further negotiations with the management on wage and hour problems and the question of a collective bargaining agent.

At San Diego, Calif., 300 A. F. of L. shipbuilders, on strike since Feb. 18, at two boatyards, agreed to go back to work on converting purse-seiners into minesweepers for the Navy.

Midland, Pa.—A C. I. O. dues and membership drive, re-inforced by picket lines, curtailed operations yesterday at the Pittsburgh-Crucible Steel Company works, which has been producing large quantities of shell steel for the British and United States Governments.

The company reported pickets, who first appeared at plant gates yesterday, had turned back sufficient workmen to force suspension of operations at two mills which have a daily capacity of about 900 tons. Operations in other mills was slowed.

Detroit—Officials of the United Automobile Workers of the C. I. O. announced today they would ask the National Labor Relations Board to order bargaining elections in 13 General Motors Corp. plants, including those won by the U. A. W.-A. F. of L., and the Mechanics Educational Society of America in elections a year ago.

Last April the U. A. W.-C. I. O. won elections in 48 plants, the U. A. W.-A. F. of L. in five, and the M. E. S. A. in one. Under NLRB procedure, a year must elapse before new elections are held. Since last April, C. I. O. officials said, additional elections have raised to 71 the number of G. M. plants in which the U. A. W.-C. I. O. has exclusive bargaining rights.

At Buffalo, N. Y.—The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee yesterday petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for a collective bargaining agency election at Bethlehem Steel's Lackawanna plant where C. I. O. workers struck two days last week.

At Birmingham, Ala. American Federation of Labor structural iron workers called off a strike against the Ingalls Iron Works Company when they learned the National Defense Commission was sending a representative to seek an agreement.

At Edgewater, N. J., the Congress of Industrial Organizations workers at the Edgewater, N. J. plant of the Aluminum Company of America, indicated that a threatened strike call would be held in abeyance until union officials conferred with the management and until a Federal conciliator could look the situation over.

Yesterday saw both the beginning and the end of strikes called by A. F. of L. rooters on several Maryland defense projects. The Office of Production Management effected the settlement, involving about 1,200 men.

Strike Curb Urged

ATLANTA, Ga., March 5 (AP)—Two bills presented to the Georgia House of Representatives today would compel incorporation of labor unions and restrict strikes, slow-downs, and work stoppages.

The companion measures were introduced by Representative Roscoe Pickett of Pickens and Representative E. E. Yawn of Dodge, and were referred to the House Committee on the State of the Republic.

Mexico Enlarges Pacific Port As Part of U. S. Assistance Pact

MEXICO, D. F., March 6 (AP)—Naval quarters said today improvements already were under way at the Mexican Pacific ports of Salina Cruz and Mazatlan as a corollary to announcement that the United States and Mexico are negotiating a mutual assistance agreement.

Bases on the Mexican west coast long have been regarded by the United States Navy as important to eliminate the long gap between California and the Panama Canal Zone, it was said.

Already, the channel into Salina Cruz, which now can accommodate vessels of 6,000 tons, is being dredged for larger craft, sources at the ministry of the Navy reported.

A large dry dock, wharves and warehouses are being repaired there, and the railroad that connects that port with Puerto Mexico on the Gulf of Mexico is being improved.

Salina Cruz lies in Oaxaca State in Southern Mexico, about 200 miles from the Guatemalan border.

Mazatlan, where the Mexican Navy already has important facilities, is in Sinaloa State, opposite the tip of Lower California.

It was reported that a commission of naval experts would go there next week for a survey on construction, to be started as soon as the commission reports.

It was reported in Washington yesterday that in preliminary U. S.-Mexican discussions during the last several weeks one of the major proposals had been construction of new or enlarged bases in Magdalena Bay on Lower California's west coast, and at Acapulco, farther down the west coast mainland, and at one or two strategic points on the Gulf of Mexico.

It was said in Washington that under this proposal, the bases would be built with U. S. funds on loan but that Mexico would retain full sovereignty. Lease of the railway linking Salina Cruz and Puerto Mexico also was mentioned as a possibility.

Equal Rail Comfort Asked for Negroes

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The Justice Department told the Supreme Court today that railroads should give Negroes traveling from one State to another accommodations equal to those provided for white persons.

Solicitor General Francis Biddle presented this contention in a brief filed in connection with litigation brought by Representative Arthur W. Mitchell (D) of Illinois, the only Negro member of Congress. Mr. Mitchell contended he was "forcibly ejected" from a Pullman car in Arkansas while traveling from Chicago to Hot Springs in 1937.

Explaining that the Interstate Commerce Commission had dismissed Mr. Mitchell's petition for equal treatment with white persons because of the "comparatively little colored traffic," Mr. Biddle added:

"This ruling we believe to be erroneous. The Constitution and the Interstate Commerce Act alike make the guaranty of equal treatment one which is personal to each passenger.

"The majority of the Commission considered that it was dealing with a question of 'colored traffic.' It was, however, faced instead with an issue of the basic liberties and privileges of citizens."

U. S. to Ring Canal With Steel

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—A strong protective ring of air defenses around the Panama Canal was planned by the United States today after an agreement with the Republic of Panama on measures to prevent attacks on this vital two-ocean link.

The Panama Republic, proclaiming its complete solidarity with the United States on hemisphere defense, has granted rights for the establishment of new defense works throughout Panamanian territory beyond the ten-mile-wide Canal-Zone strip.

Military authorities here gave no details of the projects or locations except to say that they included air bases, anti-aircraft and warning stations designed to stop any hostile air forces before they could reach the Canal itself.

The United States has an air base at Rio Hato, Panama. New ones were expected to be built quickly at the farthermost points of the republic beyond the Canal Zone.

The new defense projects in Panama are a part of the network of air and naval bases now being established or planned to protect the whole Western Hemisphere against any invading forces.

With the acquisition of base rights in eight strategic parts of British territory in the destroyer-base trade last fall, these stretch from Newfoundland to the northern tip of South America.

In addition, talks are in progress with Canada and Mexico on mutual defense problems along the northern and southern borders of the United States. Other Latin American countries also have been consulted on measures to strengthen their defenses and to present a solid hemisphere front against aggression.

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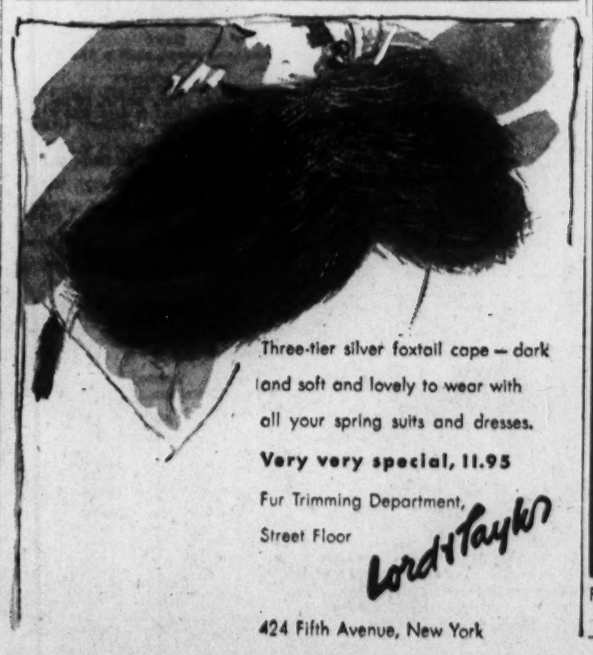
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Olympics to Enter Eastern Hockey League Play-Offs for U. S. Championship

Locals Face N. Y. Tonight In First of Three Games

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Refreshed by a full day's layoff and bolstered by the knowledge of having a full team again, the Boston Olympics tonight face off at the Garden in the first of a three-game four-day series with the tail-end New York Rovers. The second game will be played here tomorrow night, and the third in New York Sunday afternoon.

This series with the Rovers is the next-to-the-last home stand for the Olympics, who will close out their home Eastern Hockey League appearances with two games against Baltimore and River Vale March 15 and 16. Following these games, the O's will play four more on the road to end their regular season play—and then, believe it or not, with 65 league games behind them, they will enter a play-off for the 1941 championship of the United States Amateur Hockey Association.

These playoffs, just announced by Phil Thompson, secretary of the association, will see all six Eastern League teams meeting in a round-robin to determine the champion of the league to meet the amateur champions of Canada in an international play-off. Detroit, 1940 champion, will not defend its title, leaving the American representative to be picked from the Eastern League clubs.

Interesting Question

All of which brings up an interesting question. What good has it done to have Washington, Baltimore, Atlantic City, River Vale, New York, and Boston skate themselves to their knees to decide a champion, if that champion isn't going to be an ultimate champion? It appears as though the Eastern League moguls are not going to let those in the National Hockey League outdo them in the matter of dizzy play-off schemes.

Although the announcement declares that other teams may possibly enter the play-offs, there appears little likelihood at this writing that there will be any more that the six Eastern League sextets in the struggle. The affair is due to start in New York March 23, a week before the regular season schedule closes and it is hoped it will be concluded by April 5.

Set for Chicago

The international series with Canada's Allen Cup victors is expected to be played the following week either in Chicago or Buffalo, N. Y., with the former site probably being picked. Present play-off plans call for one game to be played between each of the E. H. L. teams, with three points to be awarded for a victory and one for a tie, with total points to decide the winner.

The Olympics of course are entered, but for what reason is hard to say. Just suppose they should win and be named the American representatives? How many of the players could get to Chicago for the international series, when only 11 players—including seven regulars, three rookies, and one Junior—were able to get to Washington last Tuesday for an overnight stay?

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		New York
Sullivan, lw		rw, Darinell
Walsh, c		c, Dotten
Guibord, rw		lw, Wilson
Andersen, ld		rd, Sawchuk
Thompson, rd		ld, Trainor
Polich, g		g, Cosby

Boston Spares: Yourkewicz, Baronowski, Chaisson, Dumond, Mee, Desrosiers, Costello, Fitzgerald.
New York Spares: Hamilton, Parker, Tilson, Brownridge, Check, Ferens, Hollinger, Kreller.
Face-off at 8:30 p. m.

At Bottom

Be that as it may, there is still the regular season to conclude, and the Olympics hope to improve their recent record against the obliging Rovers. The 'Pics have managed to gain only two ties in their last eight games, are now at the bottom of the Walker Cup standing, and must win at the expense of the Rovers in the coming three games if they hope to overhaul the River Vale Skeeters.

Coach Hago Harrington plans several changes tonight which may add strength to the club. Because of a hand injury to Johnny Pryor in Washington Tuesday, Bob Mee is being moved up from defense to take his place at right wing on the Boston College line with Al Dumond and Ray Chaisson. Big Al Baronowski will be back to team at the blue line with also big Al Yourkewicz.

Walsh Moves Up

The first line also will see a change because Frankie Spain is out of the State on business. Dave Walsh will take over his center duties between Danny Sullivan and Paul Guibord, which still leaves the line an all-Green affair as Walsh starred for Dartmouth with Sullivan last year.

The third line will see Gerry Desrosiers centering for Jack Costello and Johnny Fitzgerald. Fitzie came up with the hat trick in Washington Tuesday and that may have been the turning point in his career. Fitzie has been bordering on stardom for several weeks now with the Seniors, and if he has found his scoring eye he can attain the heights. Ty Andersen and Cliff Thompson will form the starting defense duo in front of Vic Polich in goal.

Dom Di Maggio Proves Good Subject

Illustrating Proper Hook Slide

SARASOTA, Fla.—Manager Joe Cronin points out the proper way to hook a base with Dom Di Maggio demonstrating. Rookies, left to right: Paul Campbell, Johnny Barrett (from Lowell, Mass.) and Ulysses Lupien, former Harvard star, look on.

Several Versatile Players Available for Bee Line-Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 6—Casey Stengel is fortunate in having several versatile operatives who can play more than one position. Henry Majeski, for example, was used at four posts, right field, shortstop, third and second, at Newark last season in four successive games. This comes near being an all-time record.

"Grand Slam" Don Manno covers the outfield, first base and the hot corner. Lewis (Buddy) Gremp has performed at short, second and first; Babe Dahlgren has seen service at third as well as first. Max West has played all three gardens and first, Stengel stoutly maintaining he was the best left fielder the Bees have ever had during his regime. Ed Carnett is a nifty first baseman and an accomplished outfielder as well as a tricky pitcher. Wes Ferrell was a better than average gardener after his pitching arm had temporarily gone back on him in Cleveland. Sibby Sisti and Whitey Wietelmann can fill in at second, third and short and moundsman Frank Lamanna has won Stengel's praise as a fly catcher.

Majeski a Problem

Strangely enough Majeski is somewhat of a problem for Ol' Case. The Bees manager wants to make use of "Heeney's" sock, but he doesn't wish to break up such a polished infield combination as Dahlgren on first, Bama Rowell at second, Eddie Miller at short and Sibby Sisti on third. If either Sisti or Rowell should suffer a long batting slump, however, he would undoubtedly place Majeski at third or second.

Majeski went like a prairie wildfire last year with the Bears, pounding the ball for a .323 average during the regular season and compiling a .478 mark in the "Little World Series" against Louisville The stocky Staten Islander once set an all-time Northern League record by obtaining seven safeties in seven times at bat for Eau Claire in a game against Duluth.

In the event that he is unable to displace either Sisti or Rowell, Henry will prove a valuable pinch hitter. Last year the Bees didn't have a single pinch hitter.

Alternate With Moore

Manno, who nudged across 113 counters for Evansville in 1940 to top the Three-I loop in runs batted in, has been definitely assigned to right field. At the present writing it looks as though the sturdy freight handler from Williamsport, Pa., would share the post with Gene Moore. Though a sparkling outfielder with a rifle-like whip, Gene is not a potent hitter against portsiders, Manno, a right-handed slugger, slaughters southpaw pitching so Don will play whenever rival clubs elect to send a lefty to the slab.

Stengel is so delighted with the all-around ability of Gremp that he expects to use the agile 21-year-old youth as an understudy at first for Dahlgren or convert him into a catcher. Ol' Case is firmly convinced that Gremp, who always wears funny round hats, is a better natural hitter than any of his present crop of catchers, Ray Berres, Phil Masi, Stan Andrews, Sig Broskie or John Stats.

Gremp jumped into the breach behind the bat at York last summer while Broskie was under suspension following a row with an umpire, and acquitted himself with distinction.

Born in Denver

Though born in Denver, Gremp first broke into the headlines as a sports celebrity while attending Normandy High in St. Louis. He became a member of the Cardinals' chain gang, launching his pro baseball career at Albany, Ga., as a second baseman and a shortstop. After suffering an arm injury at Hamilton, Ontario, in the Pony League in 1939, he was shifted to first base, the position he played all last season for York. Buddy hit for .293, batted in 81 runs and slammed 16 homers in 117 games. He was used at first by the Bees in several September skirmishes.

West is slated for duty in center field and if Max plays as well as he did two years ago when he hit at a .285 pace and smote 19 four-masters, one or more in every National League park, he will win the job over Earl Averill and Johnny Cooney.

Ten-Pin Sized Bowler Entered In Title Test

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—John Edward Zager might not win any prize money in the American Bowling Congress tournament which opens March 13, but he certainly holds the record as the youngest entrant in the 41-year history of the competition.

John Edward, only a bit taller than a regulation size ten-pin, is just three years old. Nevertheless, his entry has been duly accepted by V. E. Gatzow, reservation clerk, who notified John Pagoria (1527 Wallace Street), Chicago Heights, Ill., the boy's home of the action.

Young Zager uses a duck pin ball, especially drilled for a thumb and two fingers of his tiny hand, and he gets all of his 35 pounds into his heave just like a veteran. He does a good job of complaining, too, if the ball happens to hit the gutter

John's best effort thus far is 27 pins in 10 frames. His appearance in the coming tournament is scheduled for Sunday, March 16.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, March 7
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Christian Science Program For Friday, March 7

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

[illegible] p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower news. Radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (4.04mc), Tower News, radiocast by record.

For Friday, March 7
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, Radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (4.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good-will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr. Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9 p. m.—Living Literature.
9:30 p. m.—Music of America by American Composers.
10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)
First English Hour
6 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Don Lindley's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.
Second Portuguese Hour
7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tune Time; Dance Music; Originalities.
Second Spanish Hour
8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Frank Ross, baritone; Charlie Spivak's Orchestra.
Third Spanish Hour
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Reveries; U. S. Marine Band.
Second English Hour
10 p. m.—News in English; Musical Workshop; First Piano Quartette.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 256 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford — Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WNBC, 1350kc.
New Haven — Fridays, 8:30 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.; Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1470kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 15.15mc (19.8m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL, (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
New Bedford — First Thursdays, 8:15 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Monday, March 10, to Saturday, March 15, inc., 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.
West Yarmouth — First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1210kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1260kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m). Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of each month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City — First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.79mc (25.44m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 13.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs; News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Waltz Music. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Alexander Keith. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9 p. m.—"The Music of Britain": Story of "Irish Hymns." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10 p. m.—Vienna Choir Boys. DJD, 11.77 meg., DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." Talk by Prof. Julian Huxley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 3RO3, 9.83 meg., 31.3 m.; 3RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 3RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Marimba of the National Police Force. TGWA, 9.83 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Alexander Keith. GSC, 9.85 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

College Swimming
By the Associated Press
Results March 5
Yale 53, Princeton 23.
Delaware 48, Manhattan 7.

Minors Have Long Series Yet to Play

Final details have been settled for the dates of the American Hockey League play-offs for the Calder Cup, and now all that remains is determination of the final standings. Anything might happen before the season closes on March 16, and it may take the games on that night to settle first, second and third places in the East.

The two first place teams are to play a best three out of five series, the first two games at the arena of the team having the higher point standing, the next one or two games at the arena of the team having the lower point standing, and if a fifth game is necessary, back to the first arena.

The second and third place series, a best two out of three, are to start at the arena of the team having the lower point standing and then at the opponent's arena for the second and third games, if necessary.

The semifinals, a best two out of three between the winners of the second and third place series, are to start at the arena of the team which ranked third in its own division, even though the third place team in that division may have had a greater number of points than the second place team in the other division. The following game or games are to be at the opponent's arena.

The final championship series between the winner of the first place series and the semifinals, a best three out of five, is to have the first two games at the arena of the first place series winner, the next two games at the arena of the contestant and the fifth where the series started.

All the series are to start on Tuesday, March 18th, continue on Thursday, then Saturday or Sunday and, if necessary in the first place contests on Tuesday, and Thursday, March 5th and 7th the following week. The semifinals are to start Tuesday, March 5th, continue on Thursday and the following Saturday and Sunday. The championship series shall start within two days after the conclusion of the semi-final series.

There is a possibility that one of the series may be delayed by a replay of the Pittsburgh-Indianapolis game of February 1st. This protested game has been ordered replayed at the close of the season if it shall appear that Pittsburgh by a victory or a tie and a cancellation of the two points gained by Indianapolis in the game of February 1st would qualify for or improve its position in the play-offs.

College Hockey
By the Associated Press
Result March 5
Harvard 3, Dartmouth 3 (overtime).

Cronin to Solve Problems As Exhibition Games Open

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 6—The 1941 Grapefruit League season gets under way tomorrow for the Boston Red Sox, when Manager Joe Cronin takes a mixed squad of veterans and youngsters on a three-day, three-game road tour of Tampa and Miami. The first of 16 games with the Cincinnati Reds, world champions, is booked for Tampa's Plant Field tomorrow afternoon. On Saturday and Sunday the Hub's newest American League entry plays the New York Giants in the thriving city of Miami. Cronin will have his athletes back on Payne Field sod Monday morning.

It will be in the course of these exhibition contests that the manager of the Red Sox will attempt to solve his major problems, namely: Who will play shortstop, Joe Cronin or someone else? Who will be the starting pitchers? Who will work out of the bull pen? Will it be Lou Finney in right field, or Pete Fox?

There will be time enough for the infield and outfield settlements. Cronin's first concern is still his pitching. Out of his sizable squad of hurlers he must pick about 10 men—perhaps one more or one less. Then, after he has selected his best 10, he must decide who can help the club more in relief and who should get the starting posts. Among other things he must decide what to do with Emerson Dickman.

This is Dickman's fourth year as a regular operator on the Red Sox mound staff. He came out of Washington and Lee in the summer of 1936, worked one inning for Cronin and then went to Rocky Mount. The following season he won 16 at Little Rock and in '38 started getting regular pay checks out of Fenway Park.

The Dickman case is somewhat puzzling. Last spring, for example, he looked like the best pitcher in the Grapefruit League. Everybody "raved" about him down here. Joe McCarthy, the Yankee skipper, predicted a 20-victory year for the tall, good-looking right-hander. Casey Stengel agreed with McCarthy. Dick's fast curve and sinker ball made him the sensation of the old South. He looked due, as they say in the dugout—due for his first big year.

In the first week of the regular campaign, Dick pitched a sparkling four-hitter against the Athletics, although beaten by Johnny Babich. The next time out he defeated the Yankees on seven safeties, 8-1. He had a shutout until the ninth inning. Then came a start against the White Sox in which he was chased to the showers in the fifth inning. Six days later he was given a triumph over the Indians, although Jack Wilson had to come in and handle the last three frames.

Dickman's fifth appearance was against the Yankees in the Stadium. He was going along all right until about the seventh, when he lost the plate and had to be relieved. From that day until the end of the season—with just four exceptions—he did his laboring in the bull pen. One of the exceptions was a complete effort over the Yankees for a 6-5 win. However, five days later he tried again and was driven out before he could retire a New York batter.

Because of his good curve ball, that sinker and fair control, Cronin has found Dickman's pitching valuable in relief roles. A sharp curve ball over the plate usually discourages an enemy rally. But Dick is a big strong boy and should have the stamina to go nine innings, and Joe needs him on the starting line now that he has a fellow like Mike Ryba to do the finishing up. Therefore, one of the most interesting phases of the Grapefruit League will be the solution surrounding Dickman. And Dick is ready to make his bid.

* * *

Shorts . . . The touring Red Sox will sleep in Pullmans Friday night, between Tampa and Miami . . . The special from Miami to Sarasota leaves the east coast metropolis at nine o'clock Sunday night . . . Monday, Wednesday, and Friday are open dates next week . . . The Sox play the St. Louis Cardinals at Payne Field on Tuesday, the Reds here a week from today, and the Louisville club at Bradenton a week from Saturday . . . Dickman finished last year with eight wins and six loses and a 6.03 earned run average.

Quadrangular Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
*Princeton	5	1	0	27	19	10
Yale	3	1	1	22	13	7
*Dartmouth	1	3	2	13	21	4
Harvard	0	4	1	16	25	1

*Completed Seasons.

Result March 5
Harvard 3 Dartmouth 3 (overtime).

Individual Scoring

	G.	Gls.	A'sts.	Pts.
Hazen, Yale	5	6	4	10
LeBoutillier, Yale	5	2	8	10
Poole, Princeton	6	4	5	9
Stuckey, Princeton	6	3	5	8
Duane, Harvard	5	4	4	8
J. Sloane, Princeton	6	5	2	7
W. Sloane, Princeton	6	3	4	7
Kelley, Dartmouth	6	4	2	6
G. Young, Princeton	6	5	1	6
Carton, Yale	5	4	1	5
Wood, Yale	5	5	0	5
Maloon, Dartmouth	6	3	2	5
Ayres, Harvard	5	3	2	5
Hulse, Harvard	5	2	3	5
Pelren, Dartmouth	6	3	1	4
McLennan, Yale	5	1	3	4
Pike, Yale	5	2	2	4
Loring, Harvard	5	2	1	3
Willets, Harvard	5	2	1	3
Remsen, Dartmouth	6	1	2	3
Faxon, Princeton	6	2	1	3
Drake, Yale	5	2	1	3
Brooks, Dartmouth	6	0	2	2
Gerber, Dartmouth	6	1	1	2
Gebelein, Harvard	5	0	2	2
McGrath, Harvard	5	2	0	2
Brown, Princeton	6	2	0	2
Whitman, Princeton	6	1	1	2
D. Young, Princeton	6	1	1	2
MacCoy, Princeton	6	1	1	2

Sports Around the Hub

College Hockey Slips

It is more than slightly probable that this winter will have seen the last of college hockey in Boston Garden. Time was when the collegians could command practically a sell-out. Last night less than 200 spectators — probably 100 paid customers — rattled around in the North Station sports arena to watch Harvard and Dartmouth play to a 3-3 overtime tie.

So far this winter Harvard has been the only local college sextet to use the Garden and out of 14 games, both informal and formal, it has played just two there. The other game was played with the West Pointers, and one more will be played there Saturday with Yale.

Next year, if last night was any indication, Harvard will play all of its games at the Skating Club of Boston's rink in Brighton. And despite the limited seating capacity there, it would more than do for the number of spectators which turned out last evening.

College hockey has definitely slipped the past few years. Harvard's team is admittedly the poorest in many years, while Dartmouth's is not much better. Boston College was the standout sextet of the East this season, and according to one member of the team the season did not offer much enjoyment. When six opponents out of 14, he pointed out, are beaten by seven or more goals, winning becomes not only monotonous but uninteresting.

It is possible that the interest attaching at present to skating in general will also spread to hockey and that better players will soon be coming up again from schoolboy ranks. Until they do, however, college hockey teams will never be able to fill the Garden, and it is silly for them to try.

* * *

Local hockey fans will watch the results of the Toronto-Canadiens game at Montreal tonight. The Leafs can move back into a tie with the Bruins for first place by winning. Canadiens may be due to win since they have lost six and tied one in seven games with Toronto.

The Norfolk Young Men's Association of Roxbury announces that the 16th annual running of its three-mile novice road race will be held in conjunction with the Roxbury Patriots' Day Celebration Saturday morning, April 19.

Bruins worked out at the Garden this noon and probably will practice again Saturday in preparation for their game here Sunday night with Canadiens. Toronto has two games this week end, Saturday night against Amerks in Toronto and Sunday night in New York against Rangers.

* * *

Briefs: Gus Broberg, captain of Dartmouth's basketball team, showed his appreciation for the watch presented him last night by student admirers at Hanover by leading the scorers with 22 points as the Indians defeated Harvard 62-47 . . . Dartmouth can take the Eastern League championship by defeating Columbia in New York Monday night . . . Mel Hill, who was sent down to Hershey by Manager Art Ross this week, has returned to the Bruins again . . . Ross temporarily forgot about the rule prohibiting the sending of major leaguers to the minors after March 1 . . . Yale's swimming team won under wraps from Princeton 53-22 in New Haven last night . . . The Elis are fully expected to take Harvard in their final meet next Wednesday and thus retain their title . . . Rhode Island State had its troubles with Brown last night but finally won 75-74 . . . Willie Hoppe, world's billiard champion, will give an exhibition here at the Twentieth Century Billiard Room March 12-13.

Last Shall Be First

By a Staff Photographer

New Terrier Captain

Henry Sullivan, diminutive Boston University goalie, may take his position behind everyone else on his team on the ice but in reality he is at the head, for his mates have elected him to lead them during 1941-42. Sullivan, a former Rindge Tech star, was one of the outstanding goalies in the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League this winter.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	M. I. T. vs. Amherst	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	College Debate	Sports and music
3:30 "Around the Hub"	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	M. I. T. vs. Amherst	Sports and music
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	College Debate	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Blake"; sk	"Mother o' Mine"; sk	"Backstage Wife"; sk	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Natural Science talk	"Stella Dallas"	Henry Cincone's Orch	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Gypsy Caravan	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dinner Dance Music
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Dance Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Here's Morgan"	"Who's News"
7:30 "Vox Pop"; interviews	Xavier Cugat's Or., with Yvette	Pepper Young's Family	Concert Miniatures	The Staley Players;
7:45		"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Concert Miniatures	dramatization
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	"Backstage Wife"	Wythe Williams	Fireside Time
8:15 questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"Border Patrol"	Amer. Legion Auxiliary;
8:30 "City Desk"; news-	Tommy Dorsey's Orches-	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"In Chicago Tonight"	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 paper drama; News	tra; vocalists	"Young Widder Brown"	starring Ezra Stone	Bobby Hackett's Orch
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	Frontline Headlines	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Hour	Eleanor Lane, songs	Bob Burns; Connie Bos-	John Paul Dickson	cal Album
9:30 Major Bowes' Ama-	News; America's Town	well; Music Maids; or-	Alfred Wallenstein's	Boston Olympics vs. New
9:45 teur Hour	Meeting of the Air;	chestra; guests	Sinfonietta	York Rovers hockey
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Is War With Japan	Rudy Vallee Show; or-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	game from Boston
10:15 Jay Wesley's Sports	Inevitable?"	chestra; guests	News Service	Garden; John Reilly,
10:30 Quiz	Ahead of the Headlines;	Listeners' Playhouse;	Chicago Symphony Or-	announcer
10:45 News of the World	First Piano Quartet	"Problem Child"	chestra, Dr. Frederick	Five Star News
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Stock, conductor	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	Ted Flo Rito's Orchestra	Chico Simone's Orchestra
11:30 Music; records	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Parade of the News";	"Day's End"
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	recorded	"Day's End"; News

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Double V Ranch	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Jack Dalton, songs	George and Dixie	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Shopping talk	Musical Clock	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Revue	News; Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Lover's Lane"	"Musical Clock"	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable
9:00 Studio program	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	Breakfast Club	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Breakfast Club	"Merry-Go-Round"	Good Morning Cheer
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Shopping talk	"Variations"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Good Morning Cheer
10:00 K. Norris, drama	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Song Folks Quartet	Singing Strings	Studio speaker
10:30 "Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Food Fair"	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	Melody Strings	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Harvey and Dell, music	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights and Halftones	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Georgia	"Of Human Bondage"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Mae; Stocks; Music	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural program	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Woman in White	Spring Fashion Reviews	Carnival	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Spring Fashion Reviews	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl"; sk	Jean Collins, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Howard Barlow's Orch.
2:00 Dramatic sketch	NBC Music Appreciation	Betty Crocker	Cedric Foster, news	"The Shining Hour"
2:15 Joyce Jordan"	Hour: Dr. Walter	"Grimm's Daughter"	Lilian Sherman, songs	Jean Harper, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Damrosch, conductor	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Philadelphia Orchestra,	J. Huntington, Playgoer
2:45 "Home of Brave"	Music Appreciation Hour	"Light of the World"	Eugene Ormandy, con-	News Service
3:00 Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	ducting	Sports and Music
3:15 "Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
3:30 New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Sports and Music
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	ducting	Sports and Music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Novachord Impressions
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Tea Time Melodies"
4:30 "Hilton House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"It's Dance Time"	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"; sk	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hil	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dinner Dance Music
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Dance Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Playtime on the Air	Dinner Dance Music
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton L

Women's Southern Golf Championship at Memphis Attracts Top-Ranking Players

Misses Jameson, Kirby, Miley And Mrs. Page Top the List

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Women's Southern Golf Association makes no claims about its forthcoming thirtieth tournament which it can't substantiate.

First, this tournament is second only to the National championship in importance among women's events. And the proof is in the eligible list.

Betty Jameson of San Antonio has been National champion for two years; Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N. C., held the big title just before Betty; Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta was a runner-up to Miss Jameson in one of the tournaments; Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., is rated the chief threat in any tournament in which she competes.

Starts May 5

They're all not only eligible, but are definitely entered for competition in the Southern to be at the Memphis Country Club starting May 5. There cannot be found four finer women golfers in the United States. If there are, the experts haven't found them.

There are some equally imposing others to add. The Southern champion, Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, for one; Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., and winner of the South Atlantic Golf Tournament at Ormond Beach, Fla., last Saturday; Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, Kay Pearson of Houston, for some more in the star class.

Then there are the three most promising youngsters in the golf world—Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Ga., Jane Crum of Orangeburg, S. C., and Alberta Little of Owensboro, Ky., and a student at Rollins College.

No other section in the United States can claim half the stars, and no other tournament can offer such close competition.

Difficult Task

Betty Jameson is particularly anxious to win this tournament. She has established herself as the No. 1 woman golfer of the United States. She will be in Memphis with determination stamped all over her. But her task will be almost—if not quite—as tough as it was in the National.

The Memphis Country Club is making elaborate plans for staging its fourth Southern tournament. The third Southern was held at the club in 1913, the seventh was held there in 1917 and the eighth in 1919.

The combination of Slammin' Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., acclaimed widely as the outstanding golfer of the last five years, and Wilford Wehrle, former Western amateur titleholder, has been installed an early favorite in the seventh annual national amateur-professional best-ball match play championship, to be played on St. Augustine Links, March 12 to 16. These two were teamed in last year's $3,000 competition in St. Augustine.

This will mark the fifth consecutive appearance of Snead in the tournament. While he has gained high honors, and much of the prize money, over the past several years, Snead has yet to attain his top form on St. Augustine Links. For that reason he is particularly eager to be on his game when he returns for the climactic event of the Florida golf campaign.

* * *

An unseeded Duke University team completed a march through the twentieth annual Southern Conference basketball tournament last week end by defeating the University of South Carolina 53 to 30 in the final round.

The victory gave Coach Eddie Cameron's quintet the Conference championship lost by the University of North Carolina, eliminated by Duke in a 37-36 first-round thriller.

It was the second time in four years that an unranked Duke team had gone through the tournament elimination to emerge with a championship. C. J.

Duke of Windsor to Referee Golf 'Match of Champions'

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—A golf match which, if played on almost any course in the United States, probably would draw a great crowd, is due to take place 10 days from now in comparative seclusion.

It will be surprising if more than 1,000, counting both natives and visitors, see the benefit "Match of Champions" at Nassau March 15-16, even though the Duke of Windsor will be the official referee, accompanied by the Duchess.

In the dawn of March 15 a seaplane will put up to the ramp and take on its spectacular cargo for the two-hour flight to Nassau, right out into the Atlantic.

Plenty of Titles

On board will be Bobby Jones, winner of 13 major championships; Walter Hagen, with 11 to his credit; Gene Sarazen with six, and Tommy Armour with three. Hagen, Sarazen and Armour—the only players ever to win "all three," the British and American Opens and the Professional Golfers' Association championship. Jones, who scored the unforgettable "grand slam."

That afternoon, over the pretty Nassau course, Hagen and Sarazen will pair against Jones and Armour in the first round of their 36-hole four-ball match for the benefit of the Red Cross, with the Duke jotting down the scores. The second round will be played the following day, with the whole crowd flying back that night.

Makes It a Real Match

The original plan was for the Duke to play the first day, paired with his friend of gladder days, Jones, but the Governor of the Bahamas tried a practice round to see how he was doing and decided, "Nobody wants to watch me play, let's make it a real golf match."

He is enthusiastically behind the exhibition. In addition to refereeing and making himself generally helpful and accessible, the Duke has promised to go on the radio Saturday night over a National hook-up. This will mark one of the few times his voice has been heard over radio since the night he began in a strained voice from his study in Fort Belvedere, "At long last . . . "

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results March 5

Cornell 53, Colgate 34.
New York U. 47, Temple 46.
Dartmouth 63, Harvard 47.
Penn State 42, Carnegie Tech 32.
Long Island U. 49, Toledo 43.
Pittsburg (Kan) T. 49, Southwestern (Winfield, Kan) 31.
Oregon State 41, Idaho 32.
Beloit 45, Ripon 33.
Washington and Jefferson 38, Bethany 31.
Waynesburg 44, Geneva 42.
John Marshall 58, Upsala 51.
Connecticut 57, Wesleyan 42.
Montclair (N. J.) T. 46, Hofstra 44.
De Sales 61, Wilmington 37.
Dickinson 51, Bucknell 50.
Drexel 50, Ursinus 42.
Mt. St. Mary's 47, Johns Hopkins 40.
Tempe (Ariz.) T. 41, Arizona 34.
New Mexico A. & M. 48, Chihuahua State T. 38.
Montana Normal 69, Carroll 42.
Texas Mines 51, New Mexico T. 41.
Rhode Island State 75, Brown 74. (Overtime.)
Central Washington 44, St. Martin's 40.
St. Anselm's 42, Assumption 37.
Georgetown 41, George Washington 34.
Arnold 71, Hyannis (Mass) Teachers 47.
Albright 63, Lebanon Valley 45.
Swarthmore 42, Lafayette 33.

Champion Beaten

LAKELAND, Fla., March 6 (AP)—Medalist Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., defeated Mrs. P. A. Parker of Milwaukee 8 and 6 yesterday to advance to the semifinals of the seventh annual Lakeland women's invitation golf tournament, but Mrs. Tom P. Gallatin of Tampa, defending champion, was eliminated in a close match.

Mrs. R. C. Brenner of Lansing, Mich., put out Mrs. Gallatin 1 up and today will meet Miss Miley.

Mrs. Mark McGarry, former Southern champion from St. Petersburg, shot a 77 which not only tied the course record for women but eliminated Mrs. A. R. Klemm of Winter Haven, 10 and 8.

Mrs. James Morpeth, Winter Haven, went into semifinal match with Mrs. McGarry by eliminating Mrs. Robert Coffey of Orlando, 1 up in 19 holes.

Walsh to Stay

PORTLAND, Maine, March 6 (AP) — Bowdoin College President Kenneth C. M. Sills told a questioner after a speech to the Bowdoin Club of Portland last night that Adam Walsh still would be football coach at the Brunswick school in the fall.

Walsh, whose teams have brought Bowdoin three outright state titles and three co-championships in the last six years, has been mentioned widely as a possible successor to Frank Leahy as head coach at Boston College.

Goalie Signed

MONTREAL, March 6 (AP)—Paul Bibeault, young French-Canadian goalie, has signed with the Montreal Canadiens and will make his first National Hockey League appearance against the Toronto Maple Leafs here tonight, Manager Tommy Gorman of the Canadian Arena Company announced.

Hockey at a Glance

Results March 5

By the Associated Press

American League

New Haven 5, Indianapolis 2.
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Springfield 4, Hershey 4 (tie).

American Association

Minneapolis 3, Tulsa 2.
Omaha 3, St. Paul 2.

Tonight's Schedule

National League

Toronto at Montreal.
Detroit at Americans.

American League

New Haven at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at Hershey.
Indianapolis at Providence.

American Association

St. Paul at St. Louis.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Today's Game

At San Fernando, Calif., Philadelphia (A) vs. Seattle (PC).

Yesterday's Result

At Anaheim, Calif., Philadelphia (A) 7, Portland (PC) 6.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	W	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	9	1	503	404	.900
Columbia	7	2	349	315	.778
Cornell	7	3	381	297	.700
Harvard	3	6	299	353	.333
Princeton	3	6	354	353	.333
Pennsylvania	2	7	339	423	.222
Yale	2	8	360	436	.200

Result March 5

Dartmouth 63, Harvard 47.

College Squash

By the Associated Press

Results March 5

Yale 8, Amherst 1.

Rivals for Yankee Infield

Wide World

In Training at St. Petersburg, Fla.

Joe (Flash) Gordon, who signed his contract recently with the New York Yankees, pictured with the club's new keystone combination, Phil Rizzuto, shortstop (left), and Jerry Priddy, second baseman (right). Gordon, who covered second base last year, has been assigned to first base by Manager Joe McCarthy. Rizzuto and Priddy, who played flashy ball for the Kansas City Blues last year, have won themselves regular jobs with the Yanks. It is believed that Red Rolfe will remain in the hot corner, completing the regular infield.

Sox Have Cost Owner Yawkey Over a Million

By the Associated Press

Give the so-fabulously wealthy Tom Yawkey's Boston Red Sox a long run in the 1941 American League pennant race and he might break even financially—for the first time in his nine years as a club owner.

But that is a mighty hard order to fill, probably as much so as one demanding that the Red Sox, on whom their doting owner has lavished exactly $4,280,612 in eight years, operate on a pay-as-they-go basis:

Not Concerned

If the genial Yawkey, reputed to have more than $50,000,000 left, did not have much more important matters to attend to this March morning, such as rushing to the Sarasota training camp to help Lefty Bob Grove celebrate his 41st anniversary, he probably would be concerned about the latest figures his auditors have reported to the Massachusetts State Department of Corporations and Taxation.

A close study of the Red Sox' fiscal matters indicates that the club, disregarding its original purchase price and real estate, has lost exactly $1,384,112 during the eight years of Yawkey ownership. That is an average of $173,014 a season.

But the long-range view is much more unpleasant than a fleeting glance at the club's 1940 figures, which indicate a loss of only $65,870. Delving deeper into the Red Sox' financial reports leads the student to the conclusion that the more Yawkey spends for baseball talent, the more carloads of red ink he must buy for his bookkeepers.

Outstanding Purchase

Last season Yawkey's only outstanding purchase was Dom Di Maggio, whose price tag read $75,000. That probably explains why the club's annual loss dropped so sharply from its all-time average of $173,014 to $65,870. This year Tom's purchases probably did not exceed $25,000 cash, for most of his new players figured in the wholesale swapping that involved four clubs.

Always open-handed as far as his ball club was concerned, Yawkey hit his all-time high in that respect in 1936, when his investment in players was listed as more than $1,000,000 in hard cash. Among those who helped boost that total were Manager Joe Cronin, who cost the equivalent of $285,000; Grove and Jimmy Foxx, each tagged at $125,000; Doc Cramer, $75,000; Bill Werber, Rick Ferrell, and Eric McNair, each $50,000, and a score of others whose prices ranged down to a mere $25,000.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts.
Washington	34	13	7	75
Baltimore	33	16	6	72
Atlantic City	26	24	5	57
River Vale	23	29	2	48
Boston	19	30	6	44
New York	16	30	0	32

Walker Cup Series

Washington	6	2	1	13
Baltimore	6	3	1	13
River Vale	5	3	1	11
Atlantic City	5	4	1	11
New York	3	7	0	6
Boston	1	7	2	4

Result March 5

River Vale 5, New York 2.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	23	8	12	143	94	58
Toronto	25	11	6	119	83	56
Detroit	18	18	10	96	93	46
Rangers	15	19	8	120	117	44
Chicago	14	22	6	107	124	38
Montreal	14	24	6	111	132	34
Americans	8	24	10	89	153	26

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

National League Green Book

SARASOTA, Fla., March 6—Although several weeks behind Bill Brandt's National League Green Book in reaching members of the Baseball Writers' Association, the American League Rookie and Record Book, compiled by the capable Henry Edwards, is nevertheless on a par with the rival circuit's handbook in accuracy and information. As usual it includes complete rosters of all league members; pitching, batting and fielding highlights, and briefs on every new player. Following are some of the more interesting lines:

Boston Red Sox are the only club in A. L. to have three managers in a single season—George Huff, Bob Unglaub, and Jimmy McGuire in 1907 . . . The Tigers have never finished last in the pennant race . . . The Browns are still trying for their first flag . . . Buck Newson beat every club in the league last year except the Red Sox . . . He won five each from the Browns and Senators, and four from the White Sox . . . Bob Feller won a total of 11 games from the A's, Senators, and Browns without dropping a decision.

* * *

The White Sox got nine home runs at Yankee Stadium in 1940 and Joe Kuhel had seven of them . . . The Senators hit only one there . . . Exactly 148 four-baggers dropped into the Yanke Stadium stands, to 146 at Briggs Stadium, 137 at Fenway Park, and 135 at Sportsman's Park . . . Griffith Stadium yielded a mere 47 . . . George Sisler still holds the A. L. record for most base hits in a single season—257 in 1922 . . . George also hit safely in 41 straight games that year, a record . . . Doc Cramer has twice made six hits in six trips to the plate . . . Lou Gehrig's standard of 184 runs batted in in 1931 has survived the younger crop of sluggers . . . Lou's streak of 2,130 consecutive games will probably never be touched.

* * *

Hal Chase and George Sisler, two of the greatest defensive first basemen in the history of baseball, share a record of four errors in a single game . . . John Clancy, White Sox first sacker in 1930, played through a full game without a fielding chance . . . Critics like to talk about the brilliant defensive second base feats of Larry Lajoie, Eddie Collins, and Charley Gehringer, but little Oscar Melillo still has the highest percentage for a season's play in the A. L. . . . Jimmy Dykes, better known as a third baseman, established a record at second in 1921 when he accepted 17 chances in a single contest . . . Lajoie once made five errors in one engagement . . . Everett Scott set a defensive standard for shortstop when he finished 1918 with a .976 percentage . . . The following season he did it again.

* * *

Ray Schalk, White Sox, caught 151 games in 1920 . . . Frankie Pytlak tops catchers with 18 putouts in one game—the afternoon Bob Feller set his strikeout mark of 18 . . . The White Sox won 19 straight in 1906 . . . The Red Sox dropped 20 in a row that same year and the Athletics did the same thing in '16 . . . Detroit captured 16 straight at home in 1909 . . . Connie Mack's nine pennants is tops . . . The Yankees have taken 11, but not under the same manager . . . The Yankees finished last in batting in 1940, yet finished only two games behind the flag-winning Tigers . . . The Browns have been without a batting champion since Sisler made the grade in 1922.

* * *

Of A. L. players who have played four years or more, Joe Di Maggio has the highest lifetime batting average—.343 for five seasons . . . Al Simmons holds second place with .339 for 16 campaigns . . . Jimmy Foxx has .334 for 16; Greenberg .328 for eight . . . Simmons has batted across 1768 runs, but Foxx is closing in . . . Double-X has 1743 as he faces his 17th season . . . Lou Finney struck out only 13 times in 1940 . . . Babe Ruth won his first home run crown in 1918 with 11 . . . Nine years later he hit 60 . . . Foxx has an even 500 homers . . . Simmons has 2,798 hits and Gehringer 2,730 . . . Joe Cronin has an even 2,000 safeties and is still going strong.

Training Camp Briefs

Nine-Inning Pitchers Sought by Stengel

By the Associated Press

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Manager Casey Stengel plans to have each of his 17 pitchers go a full nine-inning stretch before the Bees return to Boston. "Give your pitchers plenty of work in the Spring and they'll be ready to carry their share during the regular season," he explained. He said he would count on only two pitchers in any exhibition and that Alva Javery and Tom Earley would work the opener against the St. Louis Browns Saturday.

Havana—Pitcher Howard Mills, whom the Brooklyn Dodgers bought conditionally from the St. Louis Browns, will get his first chance to prove himself in an exhibition when the Cleveland Indians attack tomorrow. He will share the Brooklyn hurling with Hugh Casey and Whitlow Wyatt.

Sarasota, Fla. — Owner Tom Yawkey was due at the Boston Red Sox camp today to help Pitcher Lefty Grove celebrate his 41st anniversary. Manager Joe Cronin called for a nine-inning intrasquad game before the festivities got under way.

Miami Beach, Fla.—The Phillies will carry 10 pitchers this season, meaning that eight of the group now in camp are tagged for disposal. On the basis of training thus far observers say the most likely to stay are Ike Pearson, Walter Beck, Si Johnson, Vito Tamulis, Frank Melton, Cy Blanton, Tommy Hughes, John Podgajny and Frank Hoerst. One berth still is wide open.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—National League President Ford Frick watched the St. Louis Cardinals intra-squad game yesterday and inspected their pitching machine. Afterward Manager Billy Southworth designated Herschell Lyons, Ernie White and John Grodzicki to pitch in the first exhibition against the New York Yankees tomorrow.

Pasadena, Calif.—George Dickey, rookie of the Chicago White Sox, has a high estimate of the ability of brother Bill of the New York Yankees. Asked if he would have preferred a spot with the Yankees, George replied, "Naw, the competition would be too stiff. I might never get to play."

Lakeland, Fla. — Pitcher Fred Hutchinson arrived at the Detroit Tigers camp with good news anent his condition and his draft status.

"I've kept in shape all winter. I took a long hiking trip in Alaska in December and have been working to maintain my edge ever since." He also said he had a high draft number and didn't expect to be called before the end of the season.

Orlando, Fla.—Two hard-swatting rookies, outfielder Joe Mellendeck and first baseman Jack Sanford, have captured the favor of Washington's Bosses, who are hunting power at the plate. Mellendeck must beat out Ben Chapman to win a regular berth while Sanford is a hot rival of George Archie at first.

San Bernardino, Calif.—Manager Frank Frisch is cheered by the first performance of his biggest question mark—6-foot 9-inch John Gee, the southpaw pitcher who was out all last season with a sore arm. He worked two innings of a camp game yesterday and allowed one hit and walked one batter. "He is throwing with a lot of power and a free motion," commented catcher Al Lopez.

Fort Myers, Fla.—Six members of the Cleveland Indians were left behind in charge of coach George Susce when the rest of the squad went to Havana for an exhibition series with the Brooklyn Dodgers. Among those left were two promising rookie pitchers, Mike Naymick, and Dixie Howell.

Anaheim, Calif.—The veterans have started to revise any snap opinions they may have held of young Rankin Johnson of the Philadelphia Athletics, who gave up only two hits as the A's beat Portland in their first exhibition yesterday. Sam Chapman's ninth inning two bagger scored two runs for the 7-6 triumph.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Manager Joe McCarthy of the New York Yankees isn't making much of an attempt at concealing his irritation over shortstop Frank Crosetti's apparent lack of interest in his 1941 status with the club. Crosetti finally reached town yesterday, but went apartment hunting and didn't come near the ball park. Catcher Bill Dickey also arrived.

Avalon, Calif.—The Chicago Cubs "Yannigans," successful in beating the regulars in a camp game yesterday, were due to test three of the club's question marks today. Manager Jim Wilson assigned Dizzy Dean, Clay Bryant and Bob Hendrickson, 17-year-old Hollywood schoolboy, to hurl for the regulars.

Miami, Fla.—The New York Giants want to trade, but they aren't going to be rushed into anything. Manager Bill Terry disclosed yesterday that he has been offered holdout Hank Leiber by the Chicago Cubs but that the deal had fallen through. The Giants would not give Hank Danning for him and the Cubs wouldn't take proffered outfielders. Terr, also said he had made no offers for Frank Crosetti or any other Yankee.

Pace of Golf Is Increased Says Sarazen

CORAL GABLES, Fla., March 6 (AP)—You can take it from Gene Sarazen—(who should know)—the golf pace is quite a bit faster than it was a few years ago.

Sarazen and Ben Hogan won the 18th annual international four-ball tournament yesterday with a 4-and-3 victory over Ralph Guldhal and Sam Snead in the finals—just 13 years after Gene first shared top honors in the event.

"It was a hundred times harder this year," said Sarazen, possibly exaggerating a trifle. "There are so many more good golfers around nowadays."

Won in 1928

Sarazen teamed with Johnny Farrell to defeat Tommy Armour and Bobby Cruickshank in the 1928 four-ball finals. Before and since then he has won two national opens, one British open and three P. G. A. championships, and he still has a lot of good golf left to play. He first won the United States open in 1922, repeated in 1932, and hopes to win again in 1942.

Still wearing the knickers that were an emblem of his profession years ago, Sarazen proved in this renewal of the $5,000 four-ball that he is still far from through.

Hogan's First Win

It was Sarazen who won an extra-hole match with an eagle in the second round and scored another eagle the next day to reach the final.

Hogan, who has led the nation's money winners for two years, cracked loose with a tremendous scoring spree down the homestretch, but it was Sarazen who came through with the clincher, a 25-foot chip shot for a birdie on the final hole.

Hogan birdied seven out of 14 holes toward the finish, and his $1,000 share of the victory boosted his year's purse earnings to $6,055. It was Hogan's first 1941 victory after five times capturing runner-up money.

Cricket Day

HARTFORD, Conn., March 6 (AP)—They'll lay out a cricket pitch on the Trinity College football field on May 24 so that all the British boys now living in New England may celebrate Empire Day in a fitting manner.

President Remsen B. Ogilby of Trinity said a typically English pavilion would be erected near by so that non-cricketers might sip tea while watching the match between the refugee youths and a team of Americans familiar with the game.

If King George makes a radio broadcast that day, it will be heard at the field.

Six Texas Colleges Start Work for Coming Campaign

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—With the first Southwest Conference games less than a month away, six Texas colleges started baseball practice this week for the two-months campaign.

The University of Texas, with Bib Falk, former big leaguer, at the helm, will again be the favorite although the Longhorns will be without the services of five of its .300 hitters on the teams that captured the 1939 and 1940 flags.

But Falk has enough material to rank the Longhorns as the favorites. They include Captain Pete Layden, a center fielder; Jack Stone, talented second baseman, and a trio of better than average pitchers, Udell Moore, son of Wiley Moore, the once-great New York Yankee pitcher, Nel Deutsch, all-America semi-pro pitcher, and Wild Bull Dumke.

Deutsch is expected to carry most of the mound burden.

* * *

Texas schools had all their coaching problems untangled last week for at least another year with the appointment of coaches for Texas Tech and Baylor University.

Frank Kimbrough, coach at Hardin-Simmons and big brother of John Kimbrough, all-America back from Texas A. & M. College, was named head coach at Baylor. Ralph Wolf, basketball coach at Baylor, was promoted to athletic director, but it has not been decided yet whether Wolf will continue his cage duties.

They succeed Morley Jennings who held both posts.

Jennings, meanwhile, was named athletic director of Texas Tech and Dell Morgan, line coach at Rice Institute, was named head football coach. Morgan's place will be filled by present members of the Owl coaching staff.

Kimbrough, the new Baylor Coach, served Hardin-Simmons as its football mentor from 1935 and his teams won 47 games, lost eight and tied three.

At the University of Texas last week the athletic council took official action on the semi-retirement of William J. (Uncle Billy) Disch by appointing Bib Falk assistant coach. Disch will carry the title of general supervisor of baseball.

* * *

Arkansas's great basketball team finished the Conference season last week with victories over Southern Methodist, and thus ended the race with a clean Conference slate.

The Razorbacks are continuing practice with the hopes of receiving an invitation to participate in the Western National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament in Kansas City, March 21 and 22. The winner of the tournament will play the Eastern winner on March 29 for the national championship.

In the last two games against Southern Methodist the Razorbacks cracked the Conference scoring record for a 12-game season with a total of 646 points. The mark broke the record by 40 points.

* * *

Short Talks: Arkansas has gained most of the publicity, but there is another Texas college basketball unbeaten. It is Texas Wesleyan which is atop the Texas Conference with 14 victories . . . Dr. D. A. Penik, veteran tennis coach at U. of Texas, is writing his reminiscences for a group of newspapers . . . Texas' second biggest professional baseball circuit may be disbanded. The Class C East Texas league will decide whether to call it quits March 10. Too few teams is the reason . . . Texas football fans are looking forward to the 1942 season when Washington State University plays Texas A. & M. in some Texas city. The Aggies will play the Cougars in Tacoma this fall . . . Texas Christian will be the unknown in the Southwest baseball race. The question mark is the pitching staff. Coach Walter Roach has only one letterman for that duty. He is Preston Thompson, a junior.

J. H.

Moylan Extends Eddie Alloo In Tennis Tourney

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 6 (AP)—Eddie Moylan of Trenton, N. J., Spring Hill College sophomore, extended Eddie Alloo of Rollins College in the Pensacola invitation tennis tournament yesterday but finally bowed out, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4.

William Talbert of Cincinnati ousted George Wagenheim of Pensacola 6—1, 6—3 while Gardnar Mulloy of Miami—who lost out to Bobby Riggs in the finals here last year—defeated Billy Wiggins of Spring Hill College (Mobile, Ala.), 6—4, 6—4.

Jack Kramer of Los Angeles eliminated Chris Poulas of Pensacola 6—3, 6—2.

Riggs, defending title-holder, eliminated Talbert 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, while Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., ousted Norman Brooks of New York, 6—2, 6—3.

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The Home Forum

"The Promised Land"

THE HOUSE in which I am at present living is called "The Promised Land." It is on the edge of a Surrey common, and the country round about is typical of the English downlands, with a quiet loveliness which is never insipid. But it was actually the name of the house that decided me to take the rooms.

The landlady was apologetic about it. "It was an old Methody man that gave it the name," she explained. "He was ill, and he made a vow that if he got well he'd build a house with a chapel in the garden. And he did get well, and he called the house 'The Promised Land' and there's the chapel at the other side of the garden, you see. We've only been here a little while, but we're going to change the name, of course. We thought of calling it 'Woodbine Villa.'"

"But it's a lovely name," I protested energetically. "Please, please, don't change it." And so the name has remained.

Some of my friends refuse to believe this story. They say that I have obviously invented the name. But I couldn't have invented it; nobody could have thought of giving a house a name like that just for fun. It was bestowed, of course, in all earnestness, but that makes it none the less delightful.

* * *

My London flat, which I have had to abandon because of war conditions, has a charming view, and is in the very heart of that fascinating city. I have always been greatly attached to it. I am, indeed, a real townswoman, though I have usually spent part of the summer months in the country. I like streets and theaters and shops and museums and people, and the constant variety and movement of a great city. I love the ever-changing London scene, always charged with pulsating vitality, always affording interesting and amusing incidents. But in so far as one can be happy in a world at war, I am happy here. The things I miss most are contact with my friends and constant hot water! But boredom or dullness has never come near me.

Our bit of common is rather like a village green with a slope to it. There are houses on two sides of it, placed at just any angle, and a main road runs across the bottom At the top end, it slopes up to a splendidly wooded hill with an ancient Roman road running through it. There is a pond at the bottom, round which the children play. A very old donkey, with a knotted fringe hanging rather coyly over its eyes as a protection from the sun, and an alarmingly vicious goat, are tethered to widely separated posts; while geese, dogs, and hens rove about at their own sweet will. From time to time, little companies of cows stroll across. Cows are to be found all over the common, which stretches for many miles. It is not at all unusual to see a string of cars and lorries held up on the highway for quite a time while cows wander nonchalantly across the road. "Cows," remarked an old countryman to me one day, "cows never 'urries." And they don't, when you think of it. Hereabouts, if you leave your gate open when you go out, you may on your return find a cow in your front garden, contentedly browsing on your flower-beds. This has happened several times in "The Promised Land" garden since I have been here, and on each of these occasions the cow, which took up most of the garden, was dislodged only with great difficulty by dint of much poking and pushing. But it remained amiable throughout, and certainly entirely unhurried.

* * *

During the first weeks of my stay here, that is, in the latter part of the summer, I asked nothing better than to wander over the softly swarded paths of the common among the already goldening bracken, or to climb up into the quiet woods, where the great, handsome leaves of Spanish chestnuts added a touch of unusual beauty to our less striking English foliage. I got lost quite often on the common or in the woods, but there were certain landmarks by which I always managed to find my way home eventually—a tall conifer in a garden at the southern end of the common, our own church spire, a group of ragged pines at a high point on the hilltop. I learned, too, to chart my course roughly by the sun, which gave me a pleasant feeling of mild adventure.

There was a wonderful harvest of whortleberries—"hurts," they call them here—to be garnered on the upper slopes of the wooded hill. My summer clothes still bear witness to a bad habit of sitting down among the little bushes in order to gather the berries more easily. Later there were blackberries. Never have I seen them so plentiful or so large. But this was partly owing to the good offices of Peter, my landlady's eldest son. It was he who disclosed to me the whereabouts of the secret bramble-thickets known only to "the gang." He even went so far as to make notches in the trees in true woodcraft fashion to guide me to them when I was alone. I was so proud of my blackberry jelly that I couldn't resist presenting little pots of it to friends who came down, all too rarely, to visit me. But now that the winter is here and there are no more blackberries—and no more extra sugar for preserving—faint, but unmistakable twinges of regret cause me to realize that it was not generosity but pure swank that prompted those gifts.

* * *

But it isn't only from the actual countryside that I get pleasure and entertainment. The people themselves, the real countryfolk who live here, are full of character and of a most engaging friendliness.

There is Mrs. D., proprietress of our one small shop, who, when I ask for peppermints, takes it for granted that I want a penn'orth. She keeps all her money under her apron in a leather bag attached to her waist and retails the latest local news while serving you. Then there is Mrs. Bacon—that is her real name—who lives exactly opposite on the other side of the common. It is quite difficult to induce her to take money for the occasional lettuces and cabbages I get from her, and in the matter of roses she is adamant, if such a term may properly be applied to so buxom and smiling a creature.

"I couldn't take nothing for 'em, dear. I really couldn't. There they are, you see, and why shouldn't you 'ave 'em, if you likes 'em?" Her husband has a queer trade. Up in the woods he collects moss for florists and takes it to London in his lorry.

Old Ebenezer is another friend. He sits in the sun in the little shelter at the bottom of the common and talks to the people waiting for the bus, which is always late when you are early, always early when you are late. Mrs. D. says Ebenezer is over ninety His eyes are still astonishingly blue and have that quiet, steadfast look that one so often finds in the eyes of sailors and farmers. It was he who taught me something about St. Swithin. I knew, of course, that if it rains on St. Swithin's it rains for forty days, but Ebenezer says that he is called "the Apple Christener," because if it does rain during that time the little apples will grow big. Even more pleasing was the list of cows names given me by another farmer. They were printed on a sale notice. Here are some of them: Snowflake, Smut, Lovely, Salome, Snowfire, Isobel, Frosty, Snowdrop, Titania, Spider, Happy, Patricia, Hawthorn, Policeman! Who says the English farmer is unimaginative?

* * *

Winter is now here. It is too wet to venture into the woods, and the common is so waterlogged that even in Wellingtons it is very difficult to go far. The pond has been frozen over several times and the children, with woolen hoods over their ears, have all been sliding and snowballing. But the view from my windows at such times has taken on a new and magical loveliness. The white background of snow has thrown the bare trees and bushes into sharp relief. "Like a Christmas-card," said old Ebenezer. A robin flew down and perched on a stump close beside us. I laughed. It really *was* like a Christmas-card.

The hot-water tank has frozen, letters and papers arrive late or not at all, the bus into our little market-town functions ever more and more spasmodically, but I am still quite happy. I seem to have acquired within myself something of the unhurried quiet of the country. My wireless brings me music, good talk, and better and better war news. The mornings grow lighter, the afternoons longer. Very soon the spring will be here. Yesterday a friend plucked me a tiny bunch of snowdrops from her garden.

ROSE FYLEMAN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph © by John H. Stone, London

OLD GATEWAY HOUSE IN SHREWSBURY, ENGLAND

SHROPSHIRE HAS proved a happy hunting-ground for seekers after well-preserved examples of black and white houses, dating back to Tudor and Jacobean times in England. The timbered style was then as prevalent in the urban as in the rural districts. Still rich in these houses is the old town of Shrewsbury, stately in its river setting, recalling A. E. Housman's lines: "High the vanes of Shrewsbury gleam Islanded in Severn's stream." Particularly interesting is Old Gateway House, part of the Council House, built in 1620 to be the official residence of the Lord President of the Council of the Marches of Wales.

Though there are many "magpie" houses of more elaborate design, the patterned timber framing presents a pleasing contrast to the larger panels. Characteristic of the local style in these buildings is the determined little gable that so abruptly breaks the placid lines of the tiled roof, and most discreet is the carving on the barge-boards and other decorated timbers.

The house was only twenty-two years old when the arrival of a royal cavalcade was viewed from its diamond-paned windows, and its capacity was strained to the utmost to provide temporary accommodation for a royal visit. Here King Charles and Prince Rupert lodged for a time during the year of the outbreak of civil war. Here the King rallied the loyal Salopians to his cause, held a restricted court, established a printing-press and a mint, exercising his prerogative of coinage, as he had long claimed the right to do without the authority of Parliament. After his departure Shrewsbury remained royalist until, in 1645, Council House and town surrendered to the Parliamentary forces.

Thrift

The fire's spoken to the dark
In syllables of red;
Its declaration, spark by spark,
Was eloquently said:

This heat which slides along the bone
Was centered first in me;
It grew within, as I have grown,
From sapling into tree;

The warmth which burns behind my bark,
Spans fifty years of sun;
A hoard against the cold and dark,
Till winter shall be done.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Carvers of American Figureheads

STRANGE IT IS that after so many years these figureheads are coming back to us. Some are rescued, as it were, by persons realizing their intrinsic and artistic values; others are saved by Neptune himself. Recently a bizarre sea dragon was washed ashore on the coast of North Carolina, its water-soaked wood and its weird design giving us meager clues as to its origin. Perhaps it was carved in the Solomon Islands or some other of the Melanesian group. Just as tantalizing to the imagination is the old Roman head that came to light some years ago at Bizerta, Tunisia, when a breakwater was being built. . . .

The art of ship carving, like many other European arts and skills, when well rooted in American soil, flowered into something fresh and original. As is true of most immigrants, the American colonists had a strong desire not only to have about them the familiar objects of their former surroundings, but also to carry on those pursuits most to their liking. . . . Moreover they were free to take the older forms and change them to suit themselves. Freedom in any creative field is apt to bring its reward in something new, so that ship carvers on this side of the Atlantic created something that we may truly call American. . . .

There was little chance for an American to learn ship carving except as an apprentice in a shop. He had no such opportunity as had the English youths, who, in 1811, were given a course in designing figureheads at the Navy College at Portsmouth, England, as part of their training as carvers, and were aided in their work with a number of casts from classic models. The American carver got his chief inspiration from books and prints, and from those who were connected with the shipyard. As a rule, the shipbuilder or architect came to the carver's shop and "layed out," usually in chalk on the floor, the main lines of the forepart of his ship, so that there would be no misunderstanding as to the placing of the figurehead. In planning his work the carver was dependent on the builder for information concerning the ship's architecture. But once he was given these instructions he was responsible for the correct placing of the figurehead on the ship. The architects were usually men who had been brought up in the traditions of shipbuilding, and were not only eager but competent to make suggestions bout figureheads. Suggestions coming from the Navy Board about the heads for vessels furnish interesting sidelights on the part these busy men had in this phase of the building.

The carver lived among those who went to sea and those who built and equipped vessels. More often than not, from the window of his workshop he looked out over the river. He watched ships with cargoes from faraway lands tie up at the wharves. Perhaps he saw ships returning with his own figureheads at their prows. Usually the carver's shop was located in a discarded sail or mold loft, often upstairs, so that he could rub elbows constantly with shipbuilding folk, keeping abreast of activities on the wharf. In Kittery, Maine, John H. Bellamy, famous carver of the Lancaster's eagle, used a mold loft facing Pepperell Cove. Commercial Street in Boston, near the wharves, was a good example of a carver's neighborhood in the early days. All up and down Commercial Street dwelt and worked the ship carvers of Boston.—PAULINE A. PINCKNEY, in "American Figureheads and Their Carvers." (New York: Norton).

Of Noble Manners

ONCE OR TWICE in a lifetime we are permitted to enjoy the charm of noble manners, in the presence of a man or woman who have no bar in their nature, but whose character emanates freely in their word and gesture. A beautiful form is better than a beautiful face; a beautiful behavior is better than a beautiful form; it gives a higher pleasure than statues or pictures; it is the finest of the fine arts. . . . I have seen an individual, whose manners, though wholly within the conventions of elegant society, were never learned there, but were original and commanding, and held out protection and prosperity; one who did not need the aid of a court-suit, but carried the holiday in his eye; who exhilarated the fancy by flinging wide the doors of new modes of existence; who shook off the captivity of etiquette, with happy, spirited bearing, good-natured and free as Robin Hood; yet with the port of an emperor,—if need be, calm, serious, and fit to stand the gaze of millions. —From "Essays, First and Second Series," by RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Divine Protection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE NINETY-FIRST PSALM contains a promise of perfect protection to him who "dwelleth in the secret place of the most High."

What is "the secret place of the most High"? How do we attain it? The belief that evil is power certainly is not to be found therein. Then it must be the consciousness of good. We gain this consciousness in the proportion that we see the unreality of evil and discern the true nature of God.

What and where is evil? Since God is good and is All, evil has no power. The Bible tells us that God made all and made everything good. Evil, then, was never made; it exists only as a supposition. Therefore it is nothing and nowhere.

Christian Science shows that error is unreal. In answering the question, "What is error?" Mary Baker Eddy states (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 472), "Error is a supposition that pleasure and pain, that intelligence, substance, life, are existent in matter." All phases of evil are included in this falsity. Knowing that matter is not real, since God, Spirit, is the only intelligence, the only Life, the only substance, enables one to prove the seeming activity of evil to be powerless.

Error may seem to be manifested through a person, a group, or a nation, but it is only an expression of the mortal belief that life, substance, intelligence are material. So, regardless of its seeming magnitude, error is not real because its basis is untrue.

Christ Jesus certainly dwelt "in the secret place of the most High." On one occasion those who resented his teaching "thrust him out of the city, and led him unto the brow of the hill, . . . that they might cast him down headlong. But he passing through the midst of them went his way" (Luke 4:29, 30). On another occasion his opponents took "up stones to cast at him: but Jesus hid himself, and went out of the temple, going through the midst of them, and so passed by" (John 8:59). He rejected evil as a lie. He never dealt with it as something real. To him good alone was real. His knowledge of the allness of God, good, protected him from belief in evil. Not only was he himself protected, but, through this knowledge, he also freed others from claims of evil. Whether these claims were sickness, sin, or some other phase of error, his realization that God is infinite good, and that everything that really exists manifests the nature of God, instantly dispelled the discord.

Whatever its seeming activity, evil is powerless because it is not based upon divine Principle, and therefore is not true. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 186 of Science and Health: "The only power of evil is to destroy itself. It can never destroy one iota of good." When this fact is understood, one is not afraid that he will be harmed by the seeming activity of evil, however it may seem to be manifested. The Psalmist said (Psalms 37:14, 15): "The wicked have drawn out the sword, and have bent their bow, . . . to slay such as be of upright conversation. Their sword shall enter into their own heart, and their bows shall be broken."

Everything that is good and real emanates from and is governed by God, divine Principle. Whatever is not good does not come from Principle; therefore it has no real existence and can do nothing. The realization of this takes away the seeming power of evil.

Absolute trust in God brings a sense of fearlessness and confidence. Good alone emanates from and expresses the power of God. It comes from divine Principle and is supported by omnipotence. Thus the people of any nation can learn to dwell "in the secret place of the most High."

Many instances are recorded in the Bible showing that those who trust in God are protected, and that evil is self-destroyed. One of these instances is to be found in the twentieth chapter of II Chronicles. Three nations came to battle against Israel. Through spiritual inspiration Jahaziel said to the Israelites (II Chronicles 20:15), "Thus saith the Lord unto you, Be not afraid nor dismayed by reason of this great multitude; for the battle is not your's, but God's." Singers were placed in front of the army of Israel, and as they began to sing praises to God, their enemies were self-destroyed.

Since God, infinite good, is Life, all phases of evil are unreal, for they cannot be any part of the one infinite Life. Wonderful is the sense of fearlessness and power that comes with this knowledge. Speaking of this, Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 189), "For man to know Life as it is, namely God, the eternal good, gives him not merely a sense of existence, but an accompanying consciousness of spiritual power that subordinates matter and destroys sin, disease, and death."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Göttlicher Schutz

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER 91. PSALM enthält für den, der „unter dem Schirm des Höchsten sitzt", eine Verheißung vollkommenen Schutzes.

Was ist „der Schirm des Höchsten"? Wie gelangen wir dorthin? Der Glaube, daß das Böse Macht sei, ist gewiß nicht dort zu finden. Es muß also das Bewußtsein des Guten sein. Wir gewinnen dieses Bewußtsein in dem Verhältnis, wie wir die Unwirklichkeit des Bösen sehen und die wahre Art Gottes wahrnehmen.

Was und wo ist das Böse? Da Gott das Gute und das All ist, hat das Böse keine Macht. In der Bibel lesen wir: Gott machte alles und machte alles gut. Das Böse wurde also nie gemacht; es besteht nur als Annahme. Daher ist es nichts und nirgends.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß der Irrtum unwirklich ist. Als Antwort auf die Frage: „Was ist Irrtum?" erklärt Mary Baker Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 472): „Irrtum ist eine Voraussetzung, daß Lust und Schmerz, daß Intelligenz, Substanz und Leben in der Materie bestehen" Alle Erscheinungsformen des Bösen sind in dieser Unwahrheit eingeschlossen. Das Wissen, daß die Materie nicht wirklich ist, da Gott, der Geist, die einzige Intelligenz, das einzige Leben, die einzige Substanz ist, befähigt einen, die scheinbare Tätigkeit des Bösen als machtlos zu beweisen.

Irrtum kann durch eine Person, eine Gruppe von Personen oder ein Volk kund zu werden scheinen; aber er ist nur ein Ausdruck des sterblichen Glaubens, daß Leben, Substanz und Intelligenz materiell seien. Daher ist der Irrtum, so groß er auch scheinen mag, nicht wirklich, weil seine Grundlage unwahr ist.

Christus Jesus weilte gewiß „unter dem Schirm des Höchsten". Einmal „stießen ihn" diejenigen, die sich über seine Lehre ärgerten, „zur Stadt hinaus und führten ihn auf einen Hügel des Berges, . . . daß sie ihn hinabstürzten. Aber er ging durch sie hinweg" (Luk. 4, 29. 30). Ein andermal hoben seine Widersacher „Steine auf, daß sie auf ihn würfen. Aber Jesus verbarg sich und ging zum Tempel hinaus" (Joh. 8, 59). Er verwarf das Böse als Lüge. Er behandelte es nie als etwas Wirkliches. Für ihn war nur das Gute wirklich. Seine Erkenntnis der Allheit Gottes, des Guten, schützte ihn vor dem Glauben an das Böse. Nicht nur war er selber geschützt, sondern durch sein Wissen befreite er auch andere von den Anmaßungen des Bösen. Ob diese Anmaßungen Krankheit, Sünde oder eine andere Erscheinungsform des Irrtums waren, seine Erkenntnis, daß Gott das unendlich Gute ist, und daß alles, was wirklich besteht, die Art Gottes bekundet, vertrieb den Mißklang augenblicklich.

Was auch seine scheinbare Tätigkeit sein mag, das Böse ist machtlos, weil es nicht auf das göttliche Prinzip gegründet ist und daher nicht wahr ist. Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 186 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Die einzige Macht des Bösen ist die der Selbstzerstörung. Nie kann es auch nur ein Jota vom Guten zerstören" Wenn man diese Tatsache versteht, fürchtet man nicht, daß einem die scheinbare Tätigkeit des Bösen schaden könne, gleichviel, wie sie scheinbar kund werden mag. Der Psalmist sagte (Ps. 37, 14. 15): „Die Gottlosen ziehen das Schwert aus und spannen ihren Bogen, daß sie . . . schlachten die Frommen. Aber ihr Schwert wird in ihr Herz gehen, und ihr Bogen wird zerbrechen"

Alles, was gut und wirklich ist, ist von Gott, dem göttlichen Prinzip, und wird von Ihm regiert. Was nicht gut ist, kommt nicht von dem Prinzip. Daher hat es kein wirkliches Dasein und kann nichts tun. Die Erkenntnis dieser Tatsache nimmt dem Bösen seine Scheinmacht

Unbedingtes Vertrauen auf Gott bringt einen Sinn der Furchtlosigkeit und des Vertrauens. Nur Gutes kommt von Gott und drückt die Macht Gottes aus. Es kommt von dem göttlichen Prinzip und wird von der Allmacht gestützt. So können die Leute jedes Volkes „unter dem Schirm des Höchsten" weilen lernen.

Die Bibel enthält viele Fälle, in denen diejenigen, die auf Gott vertrauten, geschützt waren und das Böse sich selber zerstörte. Einen solchen Fall finden wir im 20. Kapital des 2. Buchs der Chronik. Drei Völker kamen, um wider Israel zu streiten. Durch geistige Inspiration sagte Jahasiel zu den Israeliten (2. Chron. 20, 15): „So spricht der Herr zu euch: Ihr sollt euch nicht fürchten noch zagen vor diesem großen Haufen; denn ihr streitet nicht, sondern Gott" Sänger zogen vor dem Heer Israels her, und als sie Gott zu preisen begannen, zerstörten ihre Feinde sich selber.

Da Gott, das unendlich Gute, das Leben ist, sind alle Erscheinungsformen des Bösen unwirklich; denn sie können kein Teil des einen unendlichen Lebens sein. Wunderbar ist der Sinn der Furchtlosigkeit und der Macht, der von diesem Wissen kommt. Mrs. Eddy schreibt darüber (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 189): „Das Leben kennen, wie es ist, nämlich als Gott, das ewige Gute, gibt dem Menschen nicht bloß einen Sinn des Daseins, sondern ein diesen begleitendes Bewußtsein geistiger Kraft, das die Materie unterordnet und Sünde, Krankheit und Tod zerstört"

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.).

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Hull Can Buy Property Of Steamboat Company

Judge Elisha H. Brewster of the Federal District Court in Boston today approved a plan of reorganization for the Boston-Nantasket Steamboat Co., which included provisions for sale of the company's real estate to the town of Hull for $130,000.

Legislation authorizing the town to borrow this sum has been approved by the State Legislature, Attorney Mayo A. Shattuck told the court. A town meeting will be held Saturday night to authorize the loan. The $130,000 will be more than enough for the company to discharge all mortgages and settle with creditors without borrowing, Mr. Shattuck said.

The company owns four steamships, the Allerton, the Nantasket, the Mayflower and the Town of Hull. The Webster and Atlas National Bank of Boston has agreed to accept $63,000 in full settlement of the $225,000 in mortgages it holds on three ships and real estate, according to the plan of reorganization.

A mortgage of $55,000 on the fourth vessel held by a New Jersey drydock company will be settled for $30,000. All unsecured claims of $100 or less will be paid in full in cash. Notes for the full amount of unsecured claims over $100 will be given by the company.

The steamboat line operates between Boston, Pemberton and Hull.

More Brass in Army Bands Held Need by YD Conductor

Military and defense news from all New England:

Tramp, Tramp, Tramp—More marching music with emphasis on brass so men in the rear ranks can hear them is the present need of Army bands, according to Warrant Officer Ernest E. Walford, leader of the Yankee Division's 181st Infantry band at Camp Edwards. The army has volumes of marches, Director Walford explains, but most of the tunes haven't volume enough for marching troops. Of course, there are the old favorites of Sousa, Reeves, and Bagley, but officers and men are getting tired of their constant repetition. Newer tunes, the YD bandsman says, offer a change, but generally "the woods die away in the second half and can hardly be heard." They're great for band concerts but no use on the march.

Wait your turn—Requests for deferment of a Selective Service registrant will not be considered until his local board has sent a questionnaire to him, Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Director of Selective Service, said today. He emphasized that a registrant can be deferred only by his local board and that no other group or persons in the Selective Service has jurisdiction until the local board has classified him.

No deferments here—Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire said today that no occupational deferment for State employees will be asked except in "very exceptional cases." The Governor said he could think of no circumstances which would lead him to recommend deferment from the draft for any employees, adding that it was the duty of State workers as well as others to serve their country when called upon for duty in the armed forces.

New recruits wanted—The Army is seeking 2,232 recruits from the second corps area, comprising New York and New Jersey, for maintenance, operations, and supply work in various branches of the air corps. It is reported that 1,700 of the men will join air corps organizations in Hartford, Conn., Bangor, Maine, McClellan Field, Ala., Atlanta, Savannah, and other southern air fields.

More for Edwards—Four hundred and fifty selective service recruits left Back Bay Station yesterday bound for Camp Edwards and a year's military training. Rejections at the Boston induction station jumped sharply on Wednesday when 78 of 344 selectees were turned down. Fifty men were held for further examination.

YD to March—Army officials have indicated that two outfits of the Yankee Division—the 101st Infantry and the 68th Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft)—may participate in South Boston's Evacuation Day parade, March 17. Arrangement depends upon whether the trip can be made without government expense.

Forty-third Off — Thirty-three trains will carry 8,674 members of the 43rd division from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut to Camp Blanding, Fla., between March 10 and 17, the Army's First Corps Area Headquarters announced. An average of two days will be required to move each troop train to the Florida camp. Units will entrain at dozens of stations throughout the five states. Advance units, traveling in motor convoys, are already en route.

Boston-Suffolk County Tangle Brings Demand for Change

Two hours after its public hearing, the Legislative Committee on Counties reported adversely on Mayor Tobin's bill for a special commission study of the advisability of separating Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop from Suffolk County.

A proposal for a special legislative commission to study the whole problem of county government for Boston was urged today by David Owens, Legislative Counsel for the City of Boston, and Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

Embodied in a bill sponsored by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, the proposal is an effort to find a solution for the present situation in which Boston pays the entire cost of Suffolk County's government, Mr. Owens told the Legislative Committee on Counties. Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop enjoy the services of Suffolk County government, but according to an agreement made more than 100 years ago, pay nothing toward county costs.

This set-up pleases nobody, Mr. Loeffler testified, inasmuch as Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop have repeatedly demanded a greater voice in the management of County affairs.

He cited another bill also under consideration by the Committee today to make Suffok County government similar to that of other Counties by setting up a Board of County Commissioners and a County Treasurer. At the present time the Boston City Council exercises the power of County Commissioners and the Boston City Treasurer is also the County Treasurer.

Demanding a larger part in County affairs for his constituents, Senator Bernard L. Sullivan of Chelsea asserted that the existing arrangement constituted "taxation without representation."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday with increasing cloudiness late Friday; not much change in temperature; lowest tonight about 21 degrees; moderate westerly winds becoming fresh northwesterly tonight diminishing Friday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Friday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Friday with increasing cloudiness late Friday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Block Island: Moderate west winds shifting to northwest and becoming fresh tonight, diminishing Friday; weather fair tonight and Friday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate west shifting to northeast winds, increasing Friday over north portion, and gentle to moderate shifting winds becoming northeast or east and increasing Friday over south portion; weather becoming overcast tonight followed by rain over south and rain or snow over north portion Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	25	24	New Orleans	55	50
Chicago	29	28	New York	30	28
Denver	31	36	Norfolk	29	37
Kansas City	31	30	Philadelphia	26	25
Los Angeles	54	51	St. Louis	34	34
Miami	67	58	San Francisco	47	47
Minneapolis	9	9	Washington	23	22

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 6.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:18 p. m.; height, 7.7 feet.
Friday, 5:39 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:10 p. m.

Physical Defects Exemptees Facing Loss of Licenses

Massachusetts driving privileges will be denied to persons seeking selective service exemption because of poor eyesight or other physical defects, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced today.

Mr. Goodwin added that arrangements are being made with Selective Service authorities along this line. Regarding persons claiming exemption because of poor eyesight, Mr. Goodwin said, "If they can't see well enough to see the enemy, they can't see well enough to locate pedestrians on the streets."

The Goodwin plan was announced today as the result of the Registrar's suspension indefinitely of the license of Italio J. Ditullio, of Lynn, on the recommendation of the U. S. Selective Service Board for Massachusetts.

"According to the Selective Service Board," Mr. Goodwin explained, "Ditullio claimed an exemption from the draft on the ground that he was an epileptic. I feel that a person with that affliction is not fit to drive a car."

Building Plane Motors to Save Democracy

Inside the New "American Plant" of Pratt & Whitney

The new plant of 400,000 square feet, built by Pratt & Whitney in East Hartford, Conn., to fill $160,000,000 worth of United States defense contracts for aircraft engines. It embodies latest production advances. (1) The conveyor which brings parts to steel cabinets for storage pending attachment to the motor on (2) the rack, which is mounted on wheels and which moves down (3) the "Green Assembly Line." As each part is added, the workman pushes the rack down another portion of the floor, so a completed engine rolls off for testing at the extreme end of the building. Area at the left half of the building is devoted to inspections and reassembly of tested motors.

Pratt & Whitney Hit New High in Efficiency

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 6—Production in the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Engine plant here has reached 1,250,000 horsepower a month, a 10 per cent increase within the last 30 days.

This increase has followed closely upon occupation of 400,000 square feet of new floor space, bringing the total area to 1,600,000 square feet, and it is expected by company officials that as production methods are smoothed and accelerated, and as new workers are trained, that present facilities will bring production to the optimum of 2,000,000 horsepower monthly during this coming summer.

When the full story of Pratt & Whitney's expansion is told, it will stand as an amazing chapter in the dramatic saga of American productive efficiency. That more attention is not focused on it at the moment is due only to the fact that others—including Pratt & Whitney's chief rival in the air-cooled field, Wright Aeronautical in Paterson, N. J.—are striving day and night to equal or exceed the record. But that, too, is to the glory of America.

This reporter was taken through the plant, shown the buildings, the engines, and was given the facts, so far as they are available about this factory which is now turning out about half the military engines made in the United States. The tour and the facts combine in a picture that cannot help but bring assurance to persons concerned over reports of lagging defense efforts.

There is no lag at Pratt & Whitney. There is a dynamic feeling that comes over you even as you enter the door, and hear the rumble of heavy machinery and the distant roar of testing engines. This must be felt by others, for all over the plant you see signs: "Running Prohibited." It is the American way to hurry.

Demand for Workers

Driving up to the buff brick buildings in East Hartford, your first view is of a throng of 200 or 300 men clustered about a former dwelling house in a corner near the road. A sign says: "Employment Office, interviews all day. Apply here."

Your guide tells you that Pratt & Whitney is adding men at the rate of 300 a week, that employment has jumped from 3,000 only two years ago to 20,000 today, and that when full production is reached the number will be around 30,000.

The magnitude of finding such numbers of persons experienced in engine work is pictured to a degree in the information that Pratt & Whitney operates its own training school with 1,500 enrolled at present, receiving 50 cents an hour and being taught some phase of the work.

The magnitude of housing and feeding such an increase in population is a story in itself; but you see a large part of the answer in the hundreds of automobiles parked in lots. Today's worker is mobile. He can go miles away for shelter and food.

You note as you enter the Administration Building that even the size of the reception room has been doubled in the few months since you visited the plant last. Two receptionists and two uniformed guards now. You write your name, address, state whether you are a citizen, and give your business.

Then they hand you a big button with a number and the word "visitor" on it. You notice that regular employees have metal badges with a number, their pictures and their name on them. Guards in uniform and guards in plain clothes are making constant inspections of badges. They do it unobtrusively, a glance at the picture, a glance at the face.

French Plant Built

Skipping the draughting and engineering rooms, you are shown the original Pratt & Whitney factory of only two years ago, a roomy, single-floored plant of 400,000 square feet. It was here that Pratt & Whitney built its share of commercial air-line engines, and the military engines of prewar days.

Then, two years ago, France recognized the need. The French Government placing a big order with P & W, advanced $5,000,000 for plant expansion. You are taken through this plant, still called the "French Plant," though, of course, its production is co-ordinated with the whole factory.

One of your first impressions is that a great many men seem to be idle. They are standing around, or occupied in minor tasks. This is a bit puzzling at first, until you notice that their eyes are busy. They are constantly sweeping to one machine or another. Suddenly, you realize that you are in one of the most modern factories in the world, and that everything possible is done by automatic machinery.

These men merely see that machines continue in operation, have supplies of raw material, and are doing their work properly. This point is brought home in a vivid way when the guide shows you a new Bullard machine, which does six operations in one. It is a giant affair, standing possibly 15 feet high. Cylinder blocks for the aircraft engines are placed in it, and are machined to a precise size automatically. There was a time, not long ago, when this work was done by six separate men on six separate lathes.

Your guide tells you that down one half of the French Building men work with steel parts, machining them, grinding them, drilling them, doing whatever is necessary. Down the other half of the building they work with aluminum-alloy parts. The completed parts are loaded on small electric trains and carried through the old assembly room, which you enter next.

Called British Plant

They call it the British Plant. It was paid for by Great Britain when the acute need for engines confronted that country. Just now it is not completely filled with machinery. You are told that machines and equipment from this building were moved into the new F Building, or American Plant last month, and that the job of setting up new machines in the space vacated is not entirely completed.

This area is being turned into production space, co-ordinated with the processes of the French Plant and workers now being taken on, machines now being installed are to be concentrated in this space.

Your guide says that this space served as the plant's assembly room until 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of last Jan. 31. At that hour some 500 men started loading machines on skids. Another 500 men started clearing up the new American Building. Each machine in the British Building was marked with a number. Each spot in the American Building was marked with an identical number.

Men kept assembling aircraft motors in the British Building until their parts and their motors were moved into the new building, where they kept right on working. All Friday night, all Saturday, all Saturday night, all Sunday the giant moving job—and production—continued. Sunday night it was completed. By Wednesday plant production was zooming to new heights. It is now 10 per cent ahead, and mounting higher as that space in the British Building is used to better advantage.

American Building

The guide then steps to the doors of the new American Building, begun last August when the United States, in its turn, became alarmed and placed $160,000,000 worth of orders with Pratt & Whitney. There is a little pause at the door to heighten the dramatic effect. You are told that this one addition equals in itself the floor space of the entire plant of only two years ago.

A little effort is made to impress you with the magnitude of designing, erecting, equipping, and manning a plant that covers several normal city blocks all within six months. Such effort is not needed. A mere glance at the size of the structure, the maze of machinery, and the order everywhere is sufficiently impressive.

A guard looks at your tag, passes you, and you walk into the great new American Plant. First, you are shown the receiving room. Here, parts you saw being finished in the French and British rooms are stacked. With them you see parts unloaded from freight cars nearby, and you are told that Pratt & Whitney manufacture no more parts than necessary. It buys everything possible—a total of about 50 per cent—already made on the outside. Thus, its crankshafts come from Worcester, Mass., aluminum cylinder housing from Pennsylvania, gears from a multitude of factories, and so on.

But all these parts, whether made elsewhere, or in the plant, converge on this corner of Plant F. Here they are loaded on an overhead conveyor system that carries them down the production line. Each part is unloaded at its proper station, carried to steel shelves next to the production line, and the supply is kept up continuously so that no engine will be delayed in its assembly because of lack of a certain part.

Follow an Engine

You walk down to the far end of the line, and start forward with a new engine. First, there is a big steel rack, mounted on casters. To this is bolted the first section of the circular engine housing. Then, come the aluminum cylinder parts, then the valve actions, then the supercharger, timing gears, and so on to, finally, the ignition.

They call this the "Green Line," meaning the first assembly of untested engines. It is somewhat the same idea as the famous assembly lines of the big automobile plants, yet it is quite different.

In automobile plants the frame is placed on a moving belt, the parts flow to it on other moving apparatus, mechanics hastily bolt things together, and the whole auto takes form right before your eyes.

At Pratt & Whitney, you are not conscious of the conveyor. It merely delivers parts to the shelves. The motor, mounted on its portable rack is pushed along the line from operation to operation by hand, but the movement is hardly perceptible. You look, and it is difficult to see much taking form. There is no haste. The emphasis is on care and perfection. Engines do roll off the Green Line, but, you might say, it is on the hourly basis, not the split minute basis of the big auto factories.

The actual numbers, while impressive, are secret. Total horsepower is divulged, but that only hints at the number because production is on Wasp engines ranging from 450 horsepower juniors for training planes to 2,000 H. P. Double Wasps for the big fighters and bombers.

50,000 a Year

When you press for a little more information, it is pointed out to you that both Ford and Buick have been licensed by Pratt & Whitney to turn out the big Double Wasps. The implication is that, with the production of other plants, there will be no dearth of engines should the United States step up its production to the much-discussed 50,000-a-year level.

You watch a completed engine, a big 2,000-horsepower job, being rolled off to a testing room, and you follow. First, it goes into a big machine where it is whirled by electric power for a preliminary breaking in. Then, a four-bladed prop is attached and it is set up in a chamber having stacks for air and exhaust. Controls are attached which lead into an insulated, sound-dampened room, separated from the test pit by two concrete walls and several layers of glass. Inside the observation room, switches are pulled and the engine starts. You see through the window the blue exhaust firing out, you see the tachometer climb on the instrument panel. For six hours this engine will be tested and watched.

Then, it will be taken back to a place in the American Room, Plant F, just across the aisle where it began its existence as a heterogeneous group of parts a few hours before. Soon the engine is all parts again; for it is taken apart, piece by piece, and laid out on a long table, where under special fluorescent lights each part is carefully examined by experts whose white hair attests years of machine experience.

Then, these parts start down the final assembly line. When they reach the end they go in for a final, or "buyers" test, a total of 13 hours of testing.

When they pass this test, each engine is boxed in a heavy crate. On many engines an extra heavy coating of grease is applied to all exposed metal parts. That is to protect them from salt air on a long sea voyage.

Boston Airport Is Declared Vital to National Defense

Continued from Page 1

been bearing the financial load for the benefit of the whole State."

Crocker Snow, State Director of Aeronautics, opened the arguments for proponents while Chandler Hovey, Chairman of the State Aeronautics Commission, pointed out that under the proposed plan a special commission composed of one person appointed by the Governor, one person appointed by the Mayor, and one by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, would determine the exact price to be paid to the city.

Mr. Hovey told the Committee that the Pan-American Lines is planning to use land planes in trans-Atlantic service and that the company would be glad to stop at Boston to refuel if the Boston airport were adequate. By refueling at Boston the planes would be able to carry more passengers or freight on the trans-Atlantic flight.

Ready to Spend Half Million

Mr. Hovey also said that the American Air Lines is ready to spend $500,000 on new hangars at East Boston if the State takes over the field for development.

R. B. Greeley, representing the New England Division of the National Resources Planning Board, said the East Boston Airport is the key field in the Board's plan for a New England airport system.

Claude L. Allen, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce, also favored the legislation stating "in making this recommendation the Chamber is not urging the State to incur any new or additional obligations. The same amount, plus capital expenditures in the interim would have to be paid by the State in 1948. . . . If Boston, which is the only large city in the country with but one major air line, is to keep pace with modern aviation developments it must be able to offer proper air terminal facilities to commercial air lines."

Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman of the Boston Port Authority, said development of the East Boston Airport is essential to development of the Port of Boston. Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, also favored the Governor's recommendation, pointing to the fact that the Commonwealth itself has already spent $3,000,000 on the East Boston field.

Sand Ballast of Ships To Build Bathing Beach

PORTLAND, Maine, March 6 (AP)—Sand brought from England as ballast in ships coming here to load will be used to improve a Portland municipal bathing beach next summer.

The City Council has authorized removal of 1,000 tons of sand from wharves to the beach.

Shipyard Union Pact Awaits Navy Pay O. K.

An order of the Navy Department requiring its approval of wage increases is holding up the signing of a labor contract by the first shipyard in New England to agree on terms with the Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Lucien Koch, Regional Director of the Union, declared today.

Mr. Koch said his union, which is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, had completed an agreement with George Lawley & Son Corporation on the outskirts of Boston, and that the only barrier to its signing was the lack of the Navy's approval of the wage advances involved.

"This requirement of the Navy is unjustified and constitutes a threat to collective bargaining," said Mr. Koch. The company is reported to estimate that its labor costs will be raised 25 per cent by the agreement. It provides for wage raises of from 10 to 30 cents an hour, vacations with pay, a five per cent bonus for workers on the night shift, time and a half for everything over eight hours a day and 40 hours a week and for all Saturday work, and double time for Sundays and holidays. Also the wage terms of the agreement can be reopened by the union if the cost of living rises above five per cent.

Message from Navy

Notification from the Navy Department came to the Secretary of the union at Neponset, where the yard is located, in a letter from James Forrestal, Acting Secretary of the Navy, dated Feb. 26. Mr. Forrestall wrote:

"Answering your letter of Feb 20, 1941, it is satisfactory to the Navy Department for negotiations between George Lawley & Son Corporation and the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America to proceed, with the understanding that any agreements that may be reached affecting the costs of work will be submitted to the Navy Department for its examination and action before any contract authorizing these items is finally executed."

A message to the same intent was sent on Feb. 14 to every shipyard in the country by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission.

They joined in a telegram saying that the shipbuilding program in this country amounted to about $9,000,000,000, that the Navy and the Maritime Commission were interested in any change in the present ship building wage scales, and that pending decisions by the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, "no action should be taken to change the existing wage scale at shipyards."

Partial exemption was later granted several yards, it is said, because they were in the course of working out agreements with the C. I. O. union.

"The Navy was supposed to have excepted the Lawley yard because negotiations were in process here," said Mr. Koch, "but no such notice has been received."

Small Plant

The Lawley plant, which is located between Quincy and Boston bodering on Dorchester, is a small one, employing 400 men and building submarine chasers, etc., for the Navy. The union organized it while working on the great Fore River shipbuilding plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation nearby, where the union has concentrated its New England effort almost exclusively.

A resolution of protest against the Navy's policy was drawn up by Massachusetts locals of the union for adoption by the State C. I. O. convention on Saturday and Sunday. However, the early adjournment of the convention, caused by the necessity of vacating Ford Hall by 5 p. m. Sunday, prevented the convention from getting to this resolution as well as a number of others.

Judge's Words in WPA Case Draw Fire in Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 6 (AP)—Frank Upman, Jr., acting Connecticut WPA Administrator, protested today against what he described as "a vastly unfair and entirely unwarranted attack" by Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks "on the characters of several hundred WPA administrative employees as well as 12 or more thousand project employees."

Mr. Upman stated, in a letter addressed to the jurist, "to say that I am shocked to think that one in such a high position as yourself would go so far in vehement denunciation of this Federal agency would be to put it all too mildly."

Mr. Upman requested "a retraction and an apology."

The State WPA head was referring to a statement Judge Hincks made last Monday before sentencing nine former Connecticut WPA officials including Vincent J. Sullivan, former State Works Projects Administrator, on conspiracy charges.

The jurist scored the irregularities which the investigation of the WPA in Connecticut revealed.

Mr. Sullivan and one of his chief lieutenants, Frederick J. Mayo, who was in charge of WPA operations here, were given Federal prison sentences. They and the seven others were charged with having conspired to collect money through false expense, travel and wage vouchers, and diverting labor and material.

The jurist stated there was pressure from "higher-ups" and that the State staff of the WPA had been given advance word when investigators from Washington were coming to look into particular complaints.

Judge Hincks also said the Connecticut WPA office had juggled work assignments to suit its own convenience.

The Connecticut WPA Administrator pointed out the "whole affair of the so-called 'WPA scandals' was brought to light by the WPA division of investigation—an investigative organization within our own ranks," and stated the jurist's "alleged reference to pressure from Washington to add to our staff can find no substantiation in fact."

Harvard Reverses Attitude; To Take $80,000 NYA Funds

Eighty thousand dollars of Federal money is expected to flow into the coffers of Harvard University next autumn as a result of the Corporation's announced application for National Youth Administration funds.

Upon passage of the annual Federal securities appropriation by Congress this coming summer, the Harvard request will be honored, John L. Donovan, Jr., Massachusetts NYA Administrator, declared today.

Negotiation between Harvard and NYA officials has been proceeding since Feb. 17 when the Corporation is known to have first decided to apply for the money.

For five years previously Harvard had refused to accept Government funds, apprehending that political strings would be attached. Revision of the terms of the offer and pressure from the student body combined to reverse the Corporation's attitude, as predicted in The Christian Science Monitor on Feb. 14.

The grant will presumably be renewed annually, providing some 600 students with jobs worth approximately $135 each. The students will do part-time work in University libraries, museums, laboratories, and offices at the rate of 30 to 50 cents an hour.

Until today, Harvard was one of the two per cent of American colleges and universities which had not applied for NYA funds.

The Government work program in the Yard will supplement the employment—both within and without the University—provided students through University Hall. Unlike "temporary student employment" within the University, however, the Government jobs will be available to day students.

In a simultaneous move to reduce the cost of a Harvard education, the College set up two committees to look into the matter of reduced dining hall charges. One committee will be composed of 10 of the highest officials of the College, including the Acting President, and the other will be chosen from the Student Council.

A unanimously favorable Council report on NYA was released immediately before the Corporation acted on the subject. Editorials in the student daily Crimson also called for acceptance. It was pointed out, among other things, that from 50 to 100 young men leave Harvard every year because they cannot make ends meet, and that the NYA program would rescue most of these.

Within Harvard officialdom the Corporation attitude was by no means unanimously popular. Russell T. Sharpe, former director of the Student Employment Office, was one of those known to disagree.

The Corporation maintained that Government officials, dissatisfied with the administration of their funds, could step in and usurp Harvard authority.

By the newly revised terms of the offer, Harvard need not guarantee that each of the students working under NYA "could not otherwise pursue their education." The College is merely required to assert that they could not "properly" do so.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lecture on "Europe at Peace" by Dr. Dewitt G. Wilcox. The lecture will be illustrated with colored slides and motion pictures. In the Lecture Hall. Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

Friday

At the Boston Public Library, exhibitions of "Flower Prints" by Redonte, Monnoyer and Tessier, from the collections of the Fine Arts Department, on display through March 30; and of "Photographs of Masks from Japanese Nō Plays," from the collections of the Fine Arts Department, on display through March 16. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily, and from 2 to 9 p. m. Sundays.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, fifth lecture of a series by Margaret George on "Fundamentals of Color Harmony and their Practical Application to Selecting Decorations for Homes of Today," from 10 to 12 noon for homemakers, and from 7 to 8:30 p. m. for business people. Gallery talk on "Oriental Sculpture" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

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Radio Timetable: Page 8

Long Urges Extension Of Cigarette Tax

Permanent continuation of the two cents per package tax on cigarettes was urged today by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, before the Legislative Committee on Taxation.

Commissioner Long reported that the cigarette tax, established as a temporary revenue source in 1939, produced $7,300,000 last year. Unless the Legislature continues the tax it will expire in July, 1941.

"The Legislature is not in a position to find another source of revenue," Mr. Long argued. "The people have, I believe, accepted the cigarette tax as a reasonable measure."

The Tax Commissioner added:

"It can be said that the cigarette tax is economically sound and should be made permanent. The trade is reasonably well satisfied with the tax."

Before the same committee was other legislation to continue the 1939 temporary additional tax on liquor proposed by Commissioner Long.

Representative Adolph Johnson (R) of Brockton, was the only other proponent for the cigarette tax continuation. He urged the revenue be earmarked for old age assistance claiming "the problem of old age assistance is one which we will have to meet for years to come."

The provision in the cigarette tax legislation classing some persons as "unclassified importers" developed considerable discussion when Mr. Long said the phrase means "bootleggers."

Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham, member of the Committee asked, "Suppose I come across the border from New Hampshire with a couple of cartons of cigarettes. Does that give you the right to stop me and seize the cigarettes, under this law?"

Commissioner Long answered that under the circumstances the cigarettes would be in the same contraband class as narcotics.

Samuel Silverman, counsel for the Massachusetts Association of Tobacco Distributors, said he was neither in favor nor against the proposal but said "most people in Massachusetts are selling cigarettes without a profit because cigarettes are becoming a by-product to attract customers for other business. Because of this tax there is a responsibility on the Commonwealth to see that the industry survives."

After several representatives of tobacco interests had objected to several portions of the cigarette tax bill, the Committee announced that the cigarette tax hearing would be continued on March 20. At that time the committee will also hear arguments on the bill to continue the additional tax on liquor which was scheduled for a hearing today.

On March 12, Commissioner Long and Mr. Silverman will confer to iron out differences on the cigarette tax measure.

So This Is Boston

I'M A STRANGER IN BOSTON — HOW DO I GET TO MILK STREET?
GO DOWN HERE TO WATER STREET
PARK HERE IF YOU DARE
I'M LOOKING FOR WINTER STREET
GO UP HERE — WINTER STREET'S JUST OFF SUMMER ST.
FOR WASTE PAPERS
HOW DO I GET DOWN TO THE SUBWAY?
YOU GO UP THESE STEPS AND TAKE THE ELEVATED
TO SUBWAY
GIVE ME A TICKET TO PORTLAND — I WANT TO GO TO CHICAGO
TICKETS
LEASE LEND BILL
AID BRITAIN MORE
I. F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Drastic Savings Up to Boston

Drastic economies in Boston city government, including abolition of the Transit Commission and transfer of its duties to the Public Works Department, were proposed today by Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

Mr. Loeffler apepared at the second day of hearings on the 1941 budget before a City Council session on appropriations.

Rallying statistics to dispose of Mr. Loeffler's charge of yesterday that the Council committee has skimmed through the budget without devoting enough time to it, Chairman Joseph J. Gottlieb produced figures showing that the committee this year spent 30½ hours in session. Last year, the committee sat for 21 hours.

Air Travel In N. E. Growing

Air travel in New England in the winter is increasing. Northeast Airlines reports an increase of 74 per cent in the number of passengers carried during February this year as compared with 1940.

The eastern division to Maine and New Brunswick carried a little more than 60 per cent of the traffic

Idler at Radcliffe Announces Play Cast

Idler, Radcliffe College dramatic society, announces the cast for its annual spring play, Ferenc Molnar's comedy, "The Swan," to be given March 21 and 22 at the College. Idler members will be assisted by Harvard students in the male roles. Radcliffe students in the cast will be: Ella-Jane VanHorn '43 of Montclair, N. J.; Pearl Pollack '44 of Washington, D. C.; Gertrude Lux '44 of New York City, N. Y.; Margaret Helburn '41 of Cambridge, Ruth Dauphinee '44 of Worcester.

Edwin Burr Pettet, Director of the New England Repertory Theater, is directing the play.

U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Asso.
Championship Jump
March 8-9
Cross country 18 kilometer race Saturday, March 8, at 1 P.M. Famous jumpers competing on 60 meter hill Sunday, March 9, at 2 P.M.
FREE with admission all ski tows, deluxe chair tramway, recreation building, slopes, trails and parking areas. ADMISSION $1.00 plus tax. Children under 16 Free.
BELNAP MTS. AREA
GUILFORD - LACONIA - N. H.

First Connecticut Families Delight in New Nelton Court

Week In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 6—Thirty-five families, the vanguard of 1,800 which will eventually find new homes in Hartford's low-cost housing developments, have moved into Nelton Court, first of the four projects to be completed. City authorities, employers, welfare organizations, and above all the tenants themselves, are enthusiastic about the new development in what was a north end slum.

One of the new tenants, in her gratitude, invited members of the Housing Authority to her new home. Others arranged a children's party to celebrate the arrival of the first baby to a Nelton Court family. Construction is still going on, and only a few of the apartments are ready for use, but Nelton Court is already displaying community sentiment and pride in the new homes.

In a few weeks, the first families will be installed in Dutch Point Colony, the second slum clearance project, in the south end of the city. In the course of another year, the Bellevue Square project, in the north end, will be opened.

Also being built is a 1,000-unit development for defense workers, ground for which was broken a few days ago. In total, the four Hartford projects are costing more than $9,000,000.

In Nelton Court, 158 families will be housed, at Dutch Point Colony 222, and at Bellevue Square 497, a total of 877 families. Each will have a four-room apartment, with two rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs. Each will have modern kitchen and bathroom fixtures and equipment. All will share in community playgrounds, courts, gardens, and recreation rooms.

Rental varies somewhat, but in a typical Nelton Court apartment the family pays $23.50 a month, a sum that includes heat, electricity, gas and hot water. The family must show that its income is not more than $1,700 a year, it must agree to vacate if that income rises more than 20 per cent above the limit, and it must agree to vacate if it does not take proper care of the new home.

The Housing Authority is not concerned about that final clause. Already, it has been noted that families moving into the new apartments are having their furniture repaired and are getting new clothes for their children. Because, in most cases, they will spend less of their income for shelter than before, they will have more money to keep up appearances, and to spend for food.

The defense housing project is in a different category—emergency housing rather than slum clearance. The 1,000 apartments contemplated here will rent for $30 to $40 a month, and are being built because families are faced with an acute shortage of dwellings in that price range. The city subsidizes the slum clearance projects by tax exemption. The defense project will be expected to pay for itself, including a $50,000 payment to the city yearly in lieu of the regular tax on real estate.

Bay State Budget Hearings Are to Be Opened on Monday

Hearings on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $184,000,000 State biennial budget will open before the legislative Committee on Ways and Means on Monday, March 10, Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R), of Brookline, House Chairman of the Committee, announced today.

In response to the Governor's plea that the highway appropriation be considered first, the committee will devote the opening day to the highway expenditure program. The committee will meet each day at 10:30 and 2:30 except Friday and Saturday until the hearings are completed, it was announced.

The annual attempts of Democratic legislators to force legislative reduction of the maximum interest rate on small loans was defeated again yesterday when the Senate voted down a measure to reduce from 3 to 1 per cent a month the top rate. The vote was 22 to 14.

Meanwhile, in the House of Representatives a bill to allow women to serve on juries was advanced to a third reading and then referred to the Legislative Committee on Counties because it involves county funds. Although it is anticipated that the measure will eventually be defeated, as it has in the past, a motion to kill the bill lost yesterday by a vote of 129 to 84.

The House passed to be engrossed a bill making March 17, Evacuation Day, a legal holiday in Suffolk County. The bill now goes to the Senate which two years ago killed a similar bill by a narrow margin.

The Lower Branch rejected a bill to require locksmiths to obtain State licenses.

Before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law, Cape Cod residents urged passage of a measure changing Labor Day from the first to the third Monday in September for the purpose of prolonging the vacation season.

Representative Joseph A. Sylvia (R) of Oak Bluffs said the change would increase summer business on Martha's Vineyard from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 annually.

However, Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board, opposed the bill, insisting it would not increase business because vacationists from other States would ignore the synthetic holiday.

Page the Fin Com; Police Going Up?

Despite the recent declaration of the Boston Finance Commission that the Boston Police Department is top-heavy with superior officers, Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty is planning to raise eight lieutenants to the rank of captain, it is reported.

Commissioner Timilty's announcement of a pending shakeup came after publication of the new Civil Service lists for department promotions. He declined to give specific details of the shakeup, but it is understood that promotions to captaincies are pending.

Declaring that the department "finds itself with too many superior officers," the Finance Commission explained that although the number of patrolmen has declined substantially during the last decade, the number of superior officers has remained about the same.

A captain's salary is $4,000 a year.

Lone Legislative Hearing Tomorrow

The only public hearing at the State House tomorrow will be held by the Legislative Committee on State Administration.

Before the Committee will be legislation to reorganize the State Department of Conservation.

New Channel In Hub Harbor Appears Sure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—In a $30,000,000 program for rivers and harbors development throughout the United States, labeled "urgent for national defense," Army engineers included today plans for a 30-foot deep channel east of the L Street Bridge in Boston to serve the Army Base.

The project, which would cost $103,000, was included in the recommendations for immediate appropriation by Congress given to a House appropriations subcommittee today by Maj. J. R. Hardin.

Major Hardin told the committee the Army had plans fully completed for all the projects, including Boston's, and said, "we will be able to begin work right away," after the funds are appropriated.

Meanwhile the House Appropriations Committee recommended today construction of new Coast Guard cutters for three Atlantic coast district stations, one of which would be located at Boston. Officers said a year and a half to two years would be required to complete the new cutters.

The Committee also was told that the Boston Coast Guard district would be increased by aids to navigation to be established at Squantum and Quonset Point, R. I., and in connection with the new defense outpost at Newfoundland.

The committee recommended an item of $77,000 for repairs to wharves in Chelsea.

Insurance Bill Is Advanced In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., March 6 (AP)—A bitterly controversial proposal that savings banks in Connecticut be permitted to sell life insurance had the approval of the State Senate Committtee on Banks today, but the committee of the House of Representatives had still to act on the hotly-debated issue.

A throng of spectators, including many insurance agents hostile to the bill, heard a steady stream of witnesses argue the measure, sponsored by Gov. Robert A. Hurley, in the Capitol yesterday.

The Democratic-controlled Senate Committee then voted to recommend adoption of the bill by the General Assembly, but the Republicon-dominated House Committee took no action. The Senate will receive the favorable report today.

The insurance plan, authorizing savings banks to issue policies up to $1,000 and limiting the total an individual might obtain to $3,000, is similar to proposals defeated at other sessions of the Legislature.

Its proponents charged insurance companies had fostered "abuses" in the issuance of small industrial policies, and that the plan would give low-paid workers protection at "half the post."

Opponents charged at the hearing that it would create a State-subsidized busines in harmful competition with the insurance companies, which have made Connecticut "the insurance State," and their agents. Private companies, they claimed, were giving adequate protection through group insurance and other plans.

Among the witnesses who said the plan was workable and beneficial were a group of bankers and officials of similar plans operating in New York and Massachusetts, who were invited to testify by Governor Hurley and were luncheon guests of the Chief Executive.

They included Judge Edward A. Richards, President of the New York Savings Bank Life Insurance Fund; Clarence B. Plantz, Vice-President of the New York Savings Bank Life Insurance Council; Judd Dewey, Deputy Commissioner of the Massachusetts System; and Crawford H. Stocker, Jr., Lynn, Mass., banker.

At one point, opposing legislators complained too many out-of-State witnesses and not enough from Connecticut had been called to give their views to the committees.

Insurance Loans

Massachusetts Savings Banks would be permitted to loan up to 25 per cent of their deposits on loans secured by assignments of life insurance policies under legislation supported today before the legislative Committee on Banks and Banking.

At present, these banks are allowed to loan up to 5 per cent of their deposits for such purposes.

Those supporting the bill were Allan R. Morse, President of the United States Trust Co., Boston; Representative Hibbard Richter (R) of Brookline; and James B. Brown, representing the Massachusetts Bankers' Association. They argued that the bill would establish better rates on loans for policy holders than they now may obtain from insurance companies.

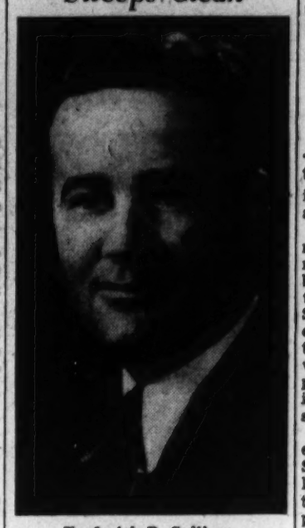
Buttons Fascinate Hobbyists

By a Staff Photographer

Button Rarities at Library

Miss Lulu Nelson of Roslindale and Miss Margaret Carr of Dorchester admire buttons gathered from various parts of the world by Lynn, Mass., woman, now on exhibition at the Boston Public Library. At bottom—Steps shown in making buttons from the ivory nut, left to right: Ivory nut, sawed piece, partly turned, waste and turned button, dyed and finished button.

Sweeps Clean



Frederick R. Sullivan

As Sheriff Mr. Sullivan has improved conditions and reduced costs at Charles Street Jail.

Button Show For Boston At Library

Buttons, buttons, buttons, and it's not going to be who has the buttons, for if you drop into the Boston Public Library you'll find Mrs. Naomi Foss of Lynn, Mass., has "a million" of them.

Well, not quite "a million." We didn't count them, and, in fact, neither has Mrs. Foss counted them; one guess is as good as another.

This button exhibit, which is on display on the second floor of the library until March 16, probably is one of the most complete of its kind in New England. There are buttons that kings and queens wore in the seventeenth century; there are buttons which adorned the uniforms of the soldiers of the Revolutionary, Civil, and World Wars; and there are buttons worn by plain, everyday folks.

The buttons of a number of foreign countries are on display including France, Germany, Spain, and Italy not to mention buttons of the Far East.

"Story" Buttons Interesting

For the visitor viewing these buttons it is difficult to pick out any one outstanding "brand," but the story buttons are of particular interest as are the military buttons. The story buttons have impressed upon them various legendary figures. For example, one button had Little Red Riding Hood; others had dogs and other animals.

But why collect buttons? As with all hobbies collecting buttons has its fascination. Mrs. Foss says one of her greatest relaxations is taking home a bag of buttons she has bought in some antique shop and spending the afternoon examining each button in anticipation of coming across a rare one.

Mrs. Foss began collecting buttons about 15 years ago. As word spread about her new hobby interested folks from all over the United States sent her buttons—some good, some not so good. Besides what she has on exhibit at the Boston Public Library, Mrs. Foss has as many again in her home—and she is still collecting.

To list a few of the buttons in her collection would be to include mirror buttons, jewel buttons, Statue of Liberty, Boston police buttons, Pony Express, Shakespeare, Lillian Russell, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, John Paul Jones, wedding dress buttons, the Eiffel Tower, and a Sailor Lad.

Button Hobby Growing

The hobby of collecting buttons is on the increase, and there are scores of individuals participating in this exciting avocation.

Hobbies magazine, in an article which took considerable research, had this to say:

"That buttons have been in use for thousands of years is certain, but it would be extremely difficult to say when buttons first made their appearance. There are records of them in literature of the Ancients and that they were not only familiar but common in Ancient Egypt is proved by the abundant discovery of these articles in all parts of the country. It is fairly obvious that their use was mainly ornamental.

"Little suspecting that buttons could have any practical value, people went on fastening their clothes with thorns, pegs of wood, and other forms of pins or with tie-strings.

"It was not until the seventeenth century that the button came into its own as a thing of general utility. At the same time buttons became more of an ornament than ever. At the Court of England even handkerchiefs were decorated with buttons." L. M.

Rutland Road Strike Averted

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—An amicable agreement, averting a strike on the Rutland Railroad in Vermont, was reported today to President Roosevelt by a special mediation board.

Employees of the road had voted to strike because of a proposed wage cut and Mr. Roosevelt established the board under the railway mediation act on Feb. 14.

The three members wired the President that the strike had been averted and that they would mail him a full report.

Sullivan Raises Standards, Cuts Cost at Charles St. Jail

By John Bond

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's notorious Charles Street Jail has acquired a cloak of respectability and the chief tools in bringing about the change were a broom and a paint brush.

When Frederick R. Sullivan, a member of the Boston School Committee, was appointed in November, 1939, by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to succeed the fugitive Sheriff John F. Dowd he had no experience in penal matters. But the Governor knew his man, and what the new Sheriff lacked in practical background he made up in integrity and good business sense.

Faced with the task of straightening out a bad situation Sheriff Sullivan consulted men in public life who had experience. He listened to their suggestions for putting the jail in order and, taking the best of these together with his own ideas, young Mr. Sullivan set out to do the job.

A Clean Sweep

With the broom he swept clean. Not only was the dirt of several years removed but certain members of the jail staff were dispensed with.

The drab and dingy interior of the 90-year-old jail, which has an average inmate population of 240 prisoners, next called for the new Sheriff's attention. Under the direction of a staff maintenance man inmates have transformed the dark walls of the jail corridors and cells into shiny white surfaces which brighten the whole institution. Somber black guard rails have been painted gray, and floors have been brightened with dark red enamel. In all 291 gallons of paint have been applied and the job isn't done yet.

Under previous administrations buying for the jail has been done by the Sheriff. A report on conditions at the institution when the Dowd scandals broke disclosed that under this method waste had been great and the opportunity for graft was ever present. Now all buying is done through the City of Boston Purchasing Department.

Waste Eliminated

Savings realized from efficient buying have been increased, Sheriff Sullivan points out, by placing all supplies under control of a store keeper and his assistant. Formerly any employee of the jail could visit store rooms and help himself. The present system has reduced careless and wasteful use of supplies.

In the steward's department alone reduction of waste has been marked. A piggery owner in Waltham who used to call at the jail almost daily for garbage now comes only once or twice a week. It doesn't pay to come oftener, he says.

Savings effected by Sheriff Sullivan are not theoretical. In 1940, his first full year on the job, the jail was operated for $27,000 less than the year before—and this with an inmate population which averaged 15 higher than in 1939. Chief item for reduction was the food budget where $15,000 was saved and at the same time the quality was improved.

Food Is Inspected

All vegetables and meats used at the jail are now inspected by an agent of the United States Department of Agriculture who comes whenever a new shipment arrives, Sheriff Sullivan said.

Automatic vending machines, placed in the jail under the former administration, are still operated but the proceeds now go to a prison welfare fund which is used to provide needed facilities for the inmates.

Recognizing the value of high morale on the staff Sheriff Sullivan recently replaced drab uniforms worn by the guards with trim blue outfits with brass buttons and shiny gold service stripes. In the old uniforms coats seldom matched the trousers.

Elected to Finish Term

At the end of Sheriff Sullivan's first year he was elected by the voters of Suffolk County to finish the six-year term of John F. Dowd which had four years to run.

Another tribute to the Sheriff's accomplishments at the jail was the decision last August of the Federal Government to permit the detention of Federal prisoners in his institution. The lodging of these prisoners, incidentally, is expected to bring about $3,000 to the jail annually, Sheriff Sullivan says.

The bachelor Sheriff, who still lives at his parents' home in Charlestown, finds penal work much to his liking. He has no panacea for prison reform but holds that practical business methods and humaneness can be applied as successfully in jails as elsewhere. He seems to be proving his point.

Banner of Democracy Rises To New Heights at Harvard

Enthusiasm for democracy and willingness to fight for its preservation have replaced the cynicism of college youth in recent months, a poll conducted by the Harvard Advocate indicated today.

After a study of Harvard men's reactions to nearly every important problem facing America, John Harding and Albert Douglas, Advocate editors, have concluded that their classmates "are a long way from the hardened cynics that some of their elders believe them to be."

The Advocate conclusions are based on a poll of 311 representative members of the junior class. Complete results of the poll will be embodied in an article in the March issue of the student literary magazine.

To the question, "Would you willingly fight in any war in which the U. S. A. might become involved?" 36 per cent answered "yes." Some 41 per cent more declared they would willingly fight if the United States were in danger; only 13 per cent expressed unwillingness to fight at all. Ten per cent did not reply.

Questions Raised

A series of questions designed to feel out students' confidence in democracy invited agreement, disagreement, or no reaction to these statements:

"Fine phrases aside, there are no fundamental issues between communism, Hitlerism, and democracy; all governments grab according to their respective abilities."

"It is foolish for people in the democracies to suffer agony, disease, and death in order to keep their type of government."

"When our youth is subjected to a year or more of military regimentation, it is mockery to claim that the purpose is the preservation of the American way of life."

No more than 13 per cent agreed with any one of these statements. An average of 75 per cent disagreed, and the remainder expressed uncertainty.

In much the same vein, 65 per cent agreed that "some abstract ideals are worth the sacrifice of human life." Only 19 per cent disagreed.

Other Polls

Previous polls have indicated that all-out aid for Britain, even at the risk of war, has the support of 80 per cent of the Harvard undergraduates. Only 21 per cent of those answering the Advocate poll disapproved of "the foreign policy of the Government."

Most enthusiastic support for President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull was found in the realm of continental policy. "Increased unity of defense effort among the nations of the Western Hemisphere" was voted the most important objective facing the Country today. It was also listed as the most likely to be realized in the next five years.

Other choices available to students, but selected less frequently, were keeping out of war, extending the rights of labor, and increasing the living standard of poorer sections of the population.

Asked to select the greatest danger facing the country, the Harvard men chose "military penetration of South America" and "victory of the Axis powers in the European war." Alternatives included the capture of political control by business and industry, restriction of civil liberties in the defense effort, and blocking of rearmament by labor unions.

New Public Market Sought

Declaring that traffic congestion has made the Boston public market relatively inaccessible to farmers, legislators, the State Department of Agriculture and agricultural organizations today asked the legislative Committee on Counties to report favorably legislation authorizing the Middlesex County Commissioners to build and operate a public market.

If the proposed permissive legislation is passed, the Commissioners would be impowered to buy the present Cambridge market, which was said to be successful but not large enough, and to expand this through a WPA project or other Federal aid. This is the plan supported by agricultural interests, Chester F. Dutton, manager of the Cambridge market, told the committee.

Expenditure of $250,000—including Federal aid—would probably be enough to build up an adequate market, Howard S. Russell, secretary of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation told the Committee. He cited costs of markets in Plant City, Florida, and elsewhere, to support his point.

There was no opposition.

New England Low In Forest Fires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 6

When it comes to forest fires, New England is evidently well off compared to other sections of the country, particularly the South and Far West.

Agricultural officials told the House Appropriations Committee today that $3,000,000 was spent fighting forest fires in the first half of the present fiscal year but that expenditures in New England plus the Mid-Atlantic States came to only $15,515.

In this section 6,650 acres were burned over compared to 73,142 acres in the South.

Radcliffe to Open Three-Day Conference

Radcliffe alumnae arrived this morning at the college from 10 states to take part in the three-day Conference of Radcliffe representatives. President Ada L. Comstock and Dean Katharine E. McBride will be among the speakers at the annual meeting, held for representatives of Radcliffe classes and Radcliffe clubs.

Following supper tonight, all representatives will attend the concert of the Radcliffe Choral Society and Harvard Glee Club at Sanders Theater.

Morning Musicales Concluded—Exhibition of French Painting

John Charles Thomas Offers Program With Unusual Items

By L. A. Sloper

The thirteenth season of the Boston Morning Musicales was brought to a successful close with a concert by John Charles Thomas, Metropolitan Opera baritone, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler yesterday. Carroll Hollister was the helpful accompanist. The singer, one of the most popular of present-day recitalists, was applauded warmly by the large audience.

The program listed a group of French songs, an aria from Massanet's "Hérodiade," some songs with texts by Shakespeare, and a group in English.

There were unusual features in this list. The aria chosen was Herod's "Salomé!" instead of the hackneyed "Vision fugitive"; and for the Shakespeare group the singer called upon a flutist, a violinist, a violist, and a cellist to join Mr. Hollister in the accompaniments. The instrumental arrangements, by Frank Black, were composed with a discreet regard for the archaic quality of the airs. Mr. Thomas here acted as conductor as well as singer.

* * *

The airs were John Charles Clifton's for "If Music Be the Food of Love, Play On," from "Twelfth Night"; Thomas Arne's for "Where the Bee Sucks," from "The Tempest"; Joseph Vernon's for "When That I Was a Little Tiny Boy," from "Twelfth Night"; Roger Quilter's for "It Was a Lover and His Lass," from "As You Like It," and Sir Arthur Sullivan's for "Sigh No More, Ladies," from "Much Ado About Nothing."

Mr. Thomas was in excellent form. He brought to his interpretations not only his fine voice and his good musicianship but also his flair for dramatization and for comedy. In the French group he was most successful in conveying the playfulness of Debussy's "Chevaux de bois," the tender sentiment of Pierné's "Mignonne," and the humor of Pessard's "Requiem du coeur." The devotional quality in Franck's "La procession" was not so well projected.

To Massenet's air Mr. Thomas gave the proper emotional quality and dramatic impact, without undue exaggeration.

The Shakespearean airs were familiar (with the exception, for this listener, of Clifton's), but the settings and Mr. Thomas' gift of characterization lent them an enhanced interest. The singer's conductorial duties did not detract seriously from his vocal activities, except that when he stood sidewise to the audience, his tone did not come over quite so well. The instrumentalists (Verne Y. Powell, flute; Avner Rakov, violin; Howard Ralyea, viola; Alexander Mark, cello) did their part well, and were called upon to share in the applause.

* * *

It was interesting hearing these various settings in a group, to note that of them all Sullivan's music has stood the test of time least well. Is this, perhaps, because the Victorian age had less in common with the Elizabethan than with either the eighteenth century or the Georgian era?

The continued success of this series of concerts is one of the phenomena of the Boston musical world. The Morning Musicales always offer artists of standing, and not infrequently present newcomers of distinction for the first time in Boston. The series for next season, which has already been announced in these columns, will, by present indications, open again with a waiting list.

Ruth Draper

Now at the Plymouth with her nephew, Paul Draper, in a joint program of monologues and dancing.

'Art of the Third Republic' Shown at Worcester Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

This has been a strange season in American art. It is a season of retrospective mood, catching its serious trend from the larger arena of world affairs. Hitherto, for the last dozen years, there had been an exciting pageant of the arts, with a bewildering assortment of exhibits by free individuals. There had been released a flood of fancy, a wave of whimsicality expressed in undecipherable idioms. There was no beginning, middle, or end, no sequence, no factual basis, no recognizable logic for the layman; and each season brought a fresh surprise to engender controversy. Despite strangeness and incomprehensibility, these Parisian efforts slowly gained enthusiasts in America. We had come to expect a new and more surprising crop, to await something spectacular.

The modern movement, hitherto regarded as the current of living art altering under our very eyes, now becomes a phenomenon of the past. The era is closed, a final date is inscribed and a title is shaped to embrace the exciting chapter: "The Art of the Third Republic, French Painting 1870-1940." Thus has the Worcester Art Museum labeled its current exhibition, a beautiful and yet sad manifestation of French genius.

The detachment of Parisian artists gives more meaning still to these pictures, which glow brightly while the French nation stands in darkness. The free utterance of Matisse, the command of Derain, the capriciousness of Dufy, the ingenuity of Picasso, the gusto of de Ségonzac, here are manifestations of the underlying spirit of a people.

The Worcester exhibition shows the amazing breadth and flexibility of the French artists. They possessed the magical touch, capable of converting the commonplace into the distinguished, dullness into sparkle. They made of daily life something exciting and evocative. There is a Vuillard, "Salon Hessel, Rue de Rivoli" in which a stuffy fin-de-siècle interior is transformed into a delightful scene with gem-like colors and scintillating lights. Henri Matisse could transfix the very essence of dance onto a canvas, and Maurice de Vlaminck made a compelling drama out of a winter scene. The intellectual trends of French painting show that while some painters were romantically free others enjoyed working in accordance with a firm discipline. French painting carried within itself its own correctives and contrasts.

While there is in this Third Republic exhibition much evidence of the pursuit of art for art's sake, there is present also material to show the contemplative and apprehensive. Georges Rouault's "Sunset in the Orient" is an ominous forecast, and Jean Lurcat's surrealistic coastline is one indication of the way artists felt the imminence of the tragedy of France.

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French Prints in Boston

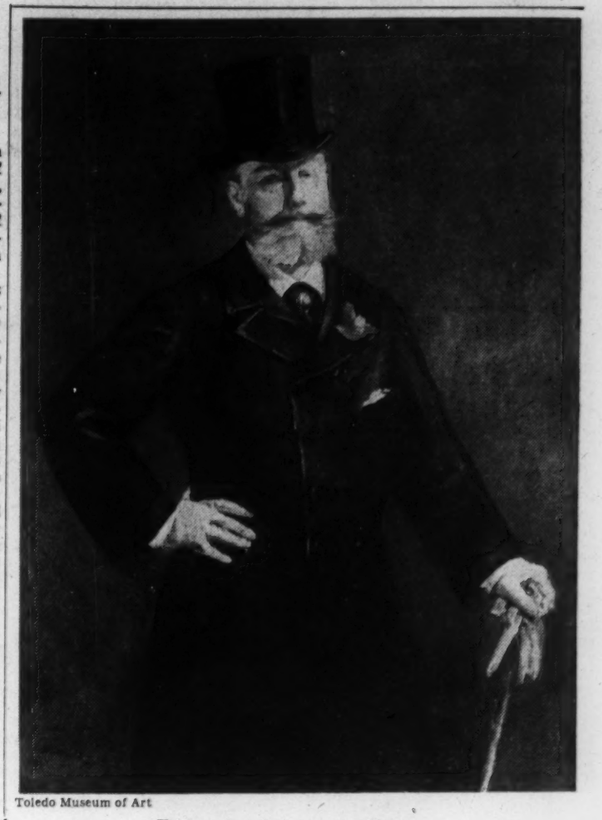
The small displays thoughtfully arranged in the Print Department of the Museum of Fine Arts will induce in the visitor a mood of sad recollection. Here is France of yesterday, France free, self-critical, witty, sardonic, nature-loving, altruistic. It is France expressed in skillfully shaped idioms of native artists — Odilon Redon, Edouard Manet, Honoré Daumier, Camille Pissarro. These were individualistic artists in a world which had its strife and hardship, but in which people could speak out, state their problems and fight for their rights. That they knew privation Daumier declared most graphically in a series of portrayals which are timely. Manet in his lithographs characterized the wholesome, middle-class traits; he also described executions, for he witnessed warlike years too.

Camille Pissarro's rustic views give comfort and provide escape from daily difficulties. The French artist of the nineteenth century was a map brimful of sensibility, responsive to beauty, and agile in recording it with grace and honesty. There was no suavity in his method, but freedom and exuberance.

The graphic arts in this display touch top and bottom, rhapsodic release in nature or dream, and the wretchedness of the unadjusted and exploited. Reaffimed once again is the realization that the arts measure up to the fullness of human experience, pleasant and unpleasant. The French graphic arts hearten us for they reveal a deep and dominating spirit of humaneness which must eventually prevail.

At the Telepix

A new March of Time issue, a Pete Smith comedy, and a Walt Disney cartoon will be among the short features in the Telepix Theater program beginning Friday. Among the other items on the bill will be a variety of sports, travel, and musical films, and a 30-minute news digest.



Toledo Museum of Art

Portrait of Antonin Proust

Painting by Manet in the "Art of the Third Republic" exhibition at the Worcester Art Museum.

Jottings on a Capra Film

Frank Capra and Robert Riskin spent eight months at Warner studios preparing the script for "Meet John Doe" . . The former worked 12 weeks directing the cast . . . Fifty-seven sets were built by Stephen Goosson, art director . . . One hundred and thirty seven speaking parts were required for the production . . . More than 4,000 extras were used in one scene for 10 days.

More than 12,000 letters were received from girls all over the country applying for the role of the average American girl in the film. Dorothy Andree won the part . . . Gary Cooper sings a song for the first time in a picture . . . Mr. Capra shot the last scene in the film on the location site in Griffith Park, where he made his first picture 15 years ago.

Arthur Turelly, famous harmonica player, instructed Mr. Cooper in the use of the instrument for scenes in the picture. The former owns a harmonica measuring 42 inches and containing 384 notes . . . Mr. Cooper and Brennan, while clowning, fell into a stream. Mr. Capra had them do it again and included it in the picture.

During the production, Mr. Capra paid $4,000 to get an opinion. He hired 350 extras to secure their reactions to two versions of a speech by Gary Cooper . . . Barbara Stanwyck rented her ranch as a location site to a motion picture company and then hired one on which to spend week ends.

Seventy-five thousand pay checks were paid to extras. An exact copy of a broadcasting studio was erected at a cost of $35,000 . . . Pat Flaherty, former big league pitcher, trained Gary Cooper for the baseball scenes . . . Mr. Capra used more than 100 students from the local colleges as newsboys.

Two hundred plumbers under direction of the Warner Bros. rain maker, William Erbs, kept rain falling steadily for eight nights at Wrigley Field . . . Before doing a scene in which she empties her desk after being fired, Barbara Stanwyck checked with scores of secretaries to find out what they keep in their desks.

Four thousand umbrellas required for the rain sequences had to be brought in from San Francisco, only a few hundred being available in Los Angeles . . . Printed copies of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" had to be furnished to the 4,000 extras when it was found less than 20 per cent knew the words.

A scene which cost $300,000 will be shown on the screen for only three minutes . . . More than 250,000 feet of rubber hose were used in the rain sequences . . . 36,000 nozzles were employed in creating the rain effects . . . In convention scenes enough light power was used to light a city of 50,000 people for a week . . . Four kitchens, with 100 cooks, waiters, and helpers were required to feed the screen conventioneers.

A fresh edition of 10,000 newspapers was printed daily for the big scenes lasting 10 days . . . Seventy-five loudspeakers and 10 amplifying systems were installed to convey instructions to the crowd at Wrigley Field . . . Seventy-five thousand yards of bunting was used in the decoration.

The players in the cold sequences, which were made in a temperature of 10 degrees above zero, wore electrically heated gloves . . . A group of Aubusson tapestries used in the picture were purchased later by Rod La Rocque.

Wide World

Helen Jepson

To be heard in "Pagliacci" on March 29 during the engagement of the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Metropolitan Theater.

Ruth St. Denis

Ruth St. Denis will present a dance program Friday evening in Winchester High School Auditorium. She will be assisted by a Greek Choir conducted by Basi Prangoulis. The event will be for the benefit of the Winchester Junior High School Associates Philanthropies.

Bruno Walter

Bruno Walter, who will conduct the Metropolitan Opera's performance of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" at the Metropolitan Theater on the evening of March 31, was always identified with Austria and Vienna. He began to display signs of musical talent at a very early age. A musician who met Bruno with his mother at a summer vacation spot first noted the young lad's feeling for pitch and rhythm, as he whistled and hummed tunes and mimicked drums and trumpets. On this man's advice, Frau Walter started to give her boy lessons, and within a year he was ready for more advanced instruction. To manage the lessons took no little effort on the part of the parents, who had to scrape together every pfennig and mark to pay for them; but somehow they did. And they also were able to provide concerts at which the lad would sit and solemnly beat time along with the conductor, much to the amusement of neighbors in the audience.

* * *

When he was 9, he made his official début, playing at a students' recital of the Berlin Singakademie. Meanwhile he had also begun composing. When he was 17, having already decided to make a career of conducting, he stood on his first podium, directing a performance of Lortzing's opera, "Der Waffenschmied," in Cologne. The following year, in 1894, he got his first contract as a coach with the Hamburg Opera. There he met Gustav Mahler, who was so impressed with his abilities that he immediately made him assistant conductor and chorus master of the Hamburg Company. His talents ripened under the guidance of the older man, with whom he remained for three seasons, receiving not only a thorough training in the fundamentals of the conductor's art, but also learning about operatic production, lighting, staging, and scene-designing. In the season of 1896-97 Walter left Hamburg and went to conduct in Breslau, later going to Pressburg, and all the time corresponding with Mahler regularly and seeking his advice.

In 1898 he accepted the post of chief conductor of the Riga Opera, the scene of Richard Wagner's early labors as an opera conductor. He remained there until 1900, when he went to the Berlin State Opera; and a year later he joined Mahler at the Vienna Opera. From 1901 till 1908, the Vienna Opera reached its artistic zenith under the batons of Mahler and Walter. The latter took a prominent part in introducing new works by modern composers. Walter continued as head conductor of the Vienna Opera after Mahler's resignation; but in 1912, he left Vienna and accepted the post of music director and general manager of the Munich Opera. There he remained for 10 years.

In the season of 1922-23, he made his American début as guest conductor of the old New York Symphony. He continued to conduct it through the season of 1925-26, meanwhile making appearances with other American orchestras in Boston, Detroit, and Minneapolis; and in 1929, at the Hollywood Bowl. All this while, he kept appointments as guest conductor at London's Covent Garden, at Paris Opéra, and in Brussels, Barcelona, Stockholm, Warsaw, Budapest, Moscow, Bucharest, and Prague. He kept connected also with the Berlin State Opera.

In 1925, he went to the Salzburg Festival as chief conductor and it was at his suggestion and invitation that Arturo Toscanini visited Salzburg.

* * *

In March, 1934, Dr. Walter returned to Vienna, to conduct at the Opera once more. He remained there four years, till the Anschluss drove him out of the country. He found refuge in France, which invited him to become a French citizen, and simultaneously made him a Commander of the Legion of Honor. In the seasons of 1938-39 and 1939-40, he conducted the NBC Symphony Orchestra during the mid-season. Last year, he went to Los Angeles as conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, replacing Otto Klemperer. During November and December of 1940, he conducted the Los Angeles Orchestra for the second season; and just before his return to New York, he appeared as guest conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. His new York engagements this year include a series of 14 concerts with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, and appearances as conductor at the Metropolitan Opera. At the Metropolitan, he directs three operas in which he has become especially famous—Beethoven's "Fidelio," Mozart's "Don Giovanni," and Smetana's "The Bartered Bride," the latter presented in a new English translation and with the Czech soprano, Jarmila Novotna, in the title role.

Mr. Walter's performances are notable for their refinement, their precision of tonal balance, their polish, their carefully shaded nuances, and their fidelity to the composer's intentions.

Delar

Emma Boynet

French pianist to be heard as piano soloist with the Zighera Orchestra at Jordan Hall, Monday evening, March 10.

News of the Screen

Julius J. and Philip G. Epstein have been assigned to write the screen play for "George Washington Slept Here," by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, which Warners are producing. The Messrs. Epstein have recently completed a screen adaptation of "The Man Who Came to Dinner," another Kaufman-Hart comedy on the Warner produetion schedule.

* * *

Upon his return to London in three weeks, Quentin Reynolds will prepare a short subject on the R. A. F. entitled, "London Can Give It." Frank Capra suggested the new film in his speech at the recent Academy Award banquet. He was commending the previous films for which Mr. Reynolds supplied the commentaries—"London Can Take It" and "Christmas Under Fire." Like these two, "London Can Give It" will be released through Warners with proceeds going to the British War Relief.

* * *

"My Sister Eileen," the current Broadway play, has been purchased by Columbia for $225,000. Max Gordon, producer of the stage adaptation from Ruth McKenney's stories, will produce the screen version. Columbia also announces that Mr. Gordon will leave for its studios on March 7, to make other pictures under a term contract. "My Sister Eileen" opened at the Biltmore Theater on Dec. 26. A second company is now playing in Chicago.

* * *

Walter Pidgeon has been borrowed from M-G-M for the role of Captain Thorndyke in "Man Hunt," the adaptation of Geoffrey Household's novel, "Rogue Male." George Sanders is to have the role of the Nazi agent in the adaptation.

* * *

Reginald Gardiner is to play an important role in "A Yank in the R. A. F," in which Tyrone Power will star.

Wiener Concerts

The Hans Wiener Dancers will present a program featuring Harry Coble at the Framingham Women's Club on Tuesday, March 18, at 3:30 p. m. The group includes Adele Hooper, Evelyn Traun, Mary Janet Perkins, Marion Kirk, Faye Anderson, and Eleanor Guy. They will present another program as part of the Music Festival of the Music Division of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs at the Copley Plaza, Monday, March 31, when they will repeat the comic ballet by Mr. Wiener, "The Man with the Mustachio," given recently at Town Hall.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Plymouth—
Monologues, sketches, music and dancing by the Drapers, Ruth and Paul. First joint appearance in this city. 8:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse—
"East Lynne," by Mrs. Henry Wood, presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—
Annual concert by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society. G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Clouds Over Europe," Laurence Olivier. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse." 1:10, 3:20, 5:10, 7:30, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Play Girl," Kay Francis. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. "March of Time." 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:20. "The Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40.

Kenmore—
"Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3, 6:30, 10. "The Ramparts We Watch." 1:20, 4:45, 8:15.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Western Union," Robert Taylor, Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 11 a. m., 3:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Margaret Sullavan and Frances Dee. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:55. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30.

Paramount—
"Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

RKO—Boston—
"Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:50, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Western Union," Robert Taylor, Randolph Scott. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Latest Information Please," "Story of Henry Bergh," latest news reels and other shorts.

State—
"So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Margaret Sullavan and Frances Dee. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Telepix—
"Monastery," "Marx Roberts Rinehart Mystery," "Caribbean Sentinels," "Kid Quiz," "Henry Bergh's S P C A" Comedy; Music, cartoon and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:50. "School For Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 2:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Tremont—
"Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30. "Night Train," 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Victory," Fredric March, Betty Field, Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 1:05, 4:45, 8:25. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 2:40, 6:15, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capital: "Night Train," "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2. Evenings continuous 6:05-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 8.
Regent: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Meet the Missus." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Blondie Plays Cupid," 1:45. Continuous from 6:40.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Where Did You Get That Girl?" 1:50, 5, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Gallant Sons Jackie Cooper. 2, 5:26, 8:13. "Go West," with the Marx Brothers. 4:04, 6:51, 9:57.
Cleveland Circle: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2, continuous from 7-11.
Harvard: "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. "Melody and Moonlight," Johnny Downs. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Pastor Hall," Nova Pilbeam. 3 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Four Mothers," the Lane Sisters. 3:23, 9:23. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 1:45 and 7:45.
Dorchester: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Bowery Boy." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 3:20, 9:30. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 1:22, 8:17. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 1:35, 6:30, 10:11.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper, 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 2:56, 8:17. "Gallant Sons," 1:38, 7, 9:55.
Park: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Night Train," also "Night at Earl Carroll's," 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 3:13, 8:15. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:34, 6:45, 9:53.
Hyde Park: "One Night in the Tropics." 3:20, 9:30. "Barricade," Warner Baxter and Alice Faye. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 2:30, 8:15. "Escape to Glory," Constance Bennett. 3:50, 9:35.

MALDEN — Granada: "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:45, 4:58, 8:11. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 2:55, 6:08, 9:21.
Mystic: "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2:05, 8:30. "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 3:30, 7, 9:55.
Maplewood: "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton. "Dancing on a Dime," 1:45 and 7:45.
Orpheum: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "Dancing on a Dime," 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:25, 8:30. "Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 2:05, 7, 9:45.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "High Sierra." 1:30, 7:45. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:21, 9:42.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 4, 6, 10. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 2:14, 8:20.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Scarface," Paul Muni and George Raft. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Behind the News," Lloyd Nolan and Doris Davenport. "Bowery Boy," Dennis O'Keefe and Louis Campbell. Stage Show.
Strand: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan and Anne Rutherford.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Diamond Frontier," Victor McLaglen. "Melody and Moonlight." 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 2. Evenings 6:30. Last complete show at 8.
Davis Square: "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell. "Black Diamonds." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Arisona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Girl in the News." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Glamour for Sale," Anita Louise and Roger Pryor. 2:09, 7:54. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle and Richard Carlson. 3:13, 8:58.
Princess: "Laddie," Tim Holt and Virginia Gilmore. 2:09, 7:54. "The Letter," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 4:22, 9:07.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "High Sierra." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Murder Over New York." 1:30 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. "Lady in Question," Rita Hayworth. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Santa Fe Trail," Flynn. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays. Children's show Saturday morning.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 1:30 and 7:30.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:25, 8. "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 3:16, 6:46, 9:59.

AMUSEMENTS

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MAX GORDON presents
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Based on the Stories by RUTH McKENNEY
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For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, March 6, 1941

A Thursday Page

Flight of the Swallow

By Cornelia Meigs

Chapter Five

Going to school in a new place was exciting enough to drive all other thoughts from their heads. They had not been to the village very often, but they felt, as Matthews took them down the hill that first Monday morning, that they were going to learn to know that road well, its steep winding, the giant great pine tree at one turn, the thicket of wild cherry changing to early gold at another, the last steep drop that brought them to the head of the village street.

Most New Hampshire towns are laid out around a square, but Bethesda, in its narrow valley, had grown up along the river bank and was strung out in an irregular row —the neat houses, the church with its pointed spire, the Town Hall with its four columns across the front, the village store, the school.

Two New Pupils

The bell was ringing when they drove up to the door, a sweet-toned friendly bell, whose voice did not sound like a command to come in and work, only a pleasant call to anyone who might be inclined to learning. Bethesda was a very small village, much like every other in New Hampshire, but all over the world were men and women, doing the important work of their time who had won much of their learning in that school and in whose memories that bell was one of the dearest recollections. Few people know it, but almost anyone would recognize the voice of his school bell after all the years of its being silent in his mind. The sound of one's own school bell can bring up more of the past than any other thing, more even than the shape of one's own chimney against the sky.

If Sylvia and Larry thought that their coming into the school would cause a little flutter of excitement, they were mistaken. Five rows of rosy, healthy faces looked up at them as they came in and then looked down again. They recognized a few, there was Sam Waddell's tall son in the back row, he who had helped pull the rope that brought Larry up out of the well. There was the girl who waited at the soda fountain counter in the drug store and the boy who brought the laundry. Each of them nodded to the pair of newcomers, but everybody evidently refused to be surprised.

The head of the school was Miss Anderson, a little white-haired lady who had taught there all her life, and taught extremely well. Her helper was a tall, very shy young man, Hiram Stone, whom more than one of the pupils addressed as Hi, but had complete respect for him just the same. Miss Anderson put down their names in her book, Lawrence Thurston Pierrpont, Sylvia Allen Pierrpont.

"I kept this seat for you, Larry, sit down there in the last one near the window," she directed. Sylvia was put next to a round-faced little girl with very tight yellow braids. Her name was Annie Burnham. Sylvia was to find out that there were not many different names in Bethesda, that most of the people were related to one another, and that little Annie was the great-niece by marriage of that Mrs. Burnham who had so carefully boiled the tennis shorts.

When they all trooped out to recess, Larry stopped at Miss Anderson's desk. "Isn't it funny, Miss Anderson, someone had carved his name on my desk and it is partly the same as mine. L. Thurston, and mine is Larry Thurston Pierrpont."

"Why yes," she answered quite unsurprised. "I thought you were going to like that desk. Your grandfather sat there, he was Larry Thurston, too. You must have been named for him. I just remember him, a very big boy when I was a very little girl."

"What was he like?" Larry wanted to know, but just then the Waddell boy called to him from the door that they needed him to make up the football line and he ran out. He had an odd feeling that, judging by Miss Anderson's color that she was not really intending to tell him much more. These people did not ever tell you very much.

Aunt Sarah's Perplexities

The week passed quickly, with growing acquaintances among their school fellows and growing familiarity with that school. Nothing in the world will hurry a New Englander into rapid friendship, a fact that is as true of the children as of the elders. Sylvia, looking over the big map of New England in her geography book, loved the sweet peaceful sound of the town names taken out of the Bible, Hebron, Bethel, Lebanon, and Shiloh. The very sound and feeling of the name of their village gave her a sense of quiet and comfort.

Had their grandfather felt that way about it, she wondered, as she and Larry talked of him and his studying in that school. Since she had never seen him she could picture him, not as an old man, but as a tall boy with ruffled hair, the same reddish brown as Larry's, sitting there by the window, thinking long thoughts. She would have liked to ask Aunt Sarah about him, for plainly he was Aunt Sarah's father, but there was never any time to ask Aunt Sarah anything.

She seemed busier than ever lately, and more fluttered, more worried. The day for the luncheon to the guests from Dublin was coming nearer and Matthews and Mrs. Hoskins did not seem to be taking it very well. "I tell her ten is all the dining room should hold," Sylvia heard Mrs. Hoskins say to Matthews. "She'll do no good, asking twelve." But it is sometimes necessary to ask as many guests as really belong together, even though people like Mrs. Hoskins may object, and Aunt Sarah had done it. But it was plain that she heard the grumbling that went on behind the swing doors and that it troubled her. Once she said very unexpectedly and a little wistfully to Sylvia:

"I do hope you are happy. I like people to be happy when they are in my house."

Yes, they were quite happy, Sylvia assured her bravely. These two had a brave mother, and they had agreed together that this family adventure should not be anything but a cheerful one.

Miss Anderson's Assistant

The second week in school went far more easily than the first. Miss Anderson had to go away for a day or two for a teachers' meeting and her place was taken by Miss Emily White, who was a very young teacher indeed. She knew what a teacher should be, however, kept the big boys in order, kept the lessons interesting. She was so pretty, with her fair wavy hair, her pointed chin and gentle blue eyes, that Sylvia liked just to sit and look at her, sitting in the streak of sunshine that lay over the teacher's desk. She noticed that others liked to look at her also, and chief among them all, Miss Anderson's assistant, Hiram Stone.

He kept coming out of the inner room where his classes were held, to consult with Emily White or to give her advice. Their heads were together over her desk many times during the day, but their whispered talk was so low it could not disturb anyone. Hiram always went back to his own room smiling. Sylvia heard from her new friend Annie Burnham that Emily White lived with her married sister, Eliza Morris, and that Mrs. Morris was very kind to her.

Several times after school, Sylvia and Larry climbed to the top of the hill to visit John Highbury. Sometimes he was out sketching and, following Mrs. Burnham's directions, they found him easily, painting in the woods, or with his easel set so that he could look into some little flowery valley or across a hillside where the maples were turning to their brilliant scarlet.

One other time they came up to see him and were warned at the door by Mrs. Burnham, "He's in the painting room. He said I wasn't to interrupt him, not even if the house caught fire."

Since they could hardly call themselves so important as to count for more than a fire, they stole away.

A Luncheon Party

It was a Saturday morning; and the much talked of luncheon party was to be that very day. The weather had not turned out well, for it had grown suddenly chilly and brief downfalls of autumn rain went blowing across the hill. Larry and Sylvia were at work in the garden between showers for it must be neat and perfect, in case the skies cleared, and any of the guests came out to walk there. Matthews had picked such flowers as he thought Aunt Sarah should have and had taken them into the house.

Sylvia had been so concerned over the desperate scheme which Larry had suggested, trapping Aunt Sarah's chief guest, that she had never had the courage to speak of it again. But the time was so near that now she must bring it up.

"Larry," she said, "Do you still mean to—to do what you said?"

Larry straightened up from among the cabbages and answered firmly.

"Yes, certainly I am going to. I was only waiting to be sure that the man would really come."

"But how are we going to manage it? Will we have to wear black masks or something like that?"

Larry's scheme, so he explained, was not so desperate as that. They were simply going to watch and see what car it was in which the great Mr. Waltham arrived. Then they were going to hide in the car. It was chilly now and all cars had rugs in the back seat so it would not be hard just to curl up under them. Then when he had got into the car and was some way down the road they would—would—

"Overpower him?" Sylvia suggested, horrified.

"Well, not exactly that, just persuade him. Just tell him that there was an artist working up there on the hill and would he come and look at his pictures. Was he painting a great picture or did he have to be told something more about how to paint it? That was, roughly, Larry's idea and Sylvia completely agreed with it.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Sylvia and Larry, arriving for a long visit with Aunt Sarah at her New Hampshire village home, had made friends with John Highbury, their neighbor beyond a high lilac hedge, about whom some mystery seemed to hang. When they mentioned his name at lunch, Aunt Sarah suddenly dashed from the room in great haste. But Sylvia and Larry determined to befriend John Highbury, an artist who, they felt, needed help. Larry announced to Sylvia his intention of trapping a great art critic, Thomas Waltham, who was to lunch at Aunt Sarah's soon, and carrying him off to help their neighbor.

The "fox" started, with long powerful strides, over the open slope

Ski Chase

By Charles Michael Daugherty

Illustrated by the Author

Part Two

Johny had once seen a pair of racing skis, swift narrow runners, that had been cut from an old pair of ordinary downhill skis. This, he decided, is what he would have to do with his. It was his only chance. Thinking of the chase throughout his waking hours and dreaming of it at night, he arose early every morning during the next week, went to school, and hurried home in the afternoons to work in the cellar until dinner time. He carefully measured how much he could cut away, and then using a small sharp plane he shaved down the splintered edges until the worn skis became slim and streamlined. And before he had finished snow fell. It snowed in the night and the next morning there was a powdery two inch layer and the threat of more in a gloomy sky.

At school there was a great deal of talk and speculation about the coming event.

Tom Carson, the husky part Indian football captain had won the cross country race last winter in the State Championship meet, and it was generally conceded that he was likely to lead the pack. And there was fourteen year old Thelma Martin who had placed second in the women's downhill race at the same meet. Her picture had been in all the papers. No one doubted that she had a chance, especially if she could catch the fox in the early stages of the chase. There were other good skiers, too.

Finishing Touches

"How about you?" Pete asked Johny on Friday after school, when a crowd was going up on the mountain to practice. "You have a good chance. Aren't you goin' to warm up a little before the chase."

"My skis aren't ready yet," Johny answered. "But I'll be out tomorrow all right."

"I'll be seein' you then," waved Pete as he climbed into Tom Carson's Ford.

"Sure thing. See you in the morning," called Johny. He watched the crowded car rattle down the street toward the mountain road and when it swerved out of view turned toward home.

At his bench in the cellar he put the finishing touches on the skis and gave them a coat of base wax. After dinner he applied his running wax and hurried outside to try them on the smooth white lawn. He skated down the gentle slope in back of the house, kicked around, and climbed back up. The narrow runners felt strange at first—light and difficult to balance. But they were going to be fast all right.

He moved around for a little while and began to get accustomed to the strange skis. Something wet brushed his cheek. He looked up into the night and could see that large flakes were falling. "Now if only it doesn't get too deep," he hoped. "These narrow things won't hold me up in deep snow."

At length he went indoors. He was ready for the chase.

* * *

By eleven o'clock Saturday morning, twenty skiers gathered on Main Street in front of the Sport Shop. Some had cars and there was a small truck so that nobody would have to walk up the mountain. It had snowed three or four inches during the night but the sky had cleared and now the frosty air was bright.

"Hello Pete," sang out Johny, seeing his friend standing by the curb with one foot on the running board of a blue coupe.

"Mornin' Johny. Wanna ride up with me? My father let me take the car to drive up the mountain."

"That's swell. Sure I do."

"Oh Pete," called a slim blonde girl in a white ski suit. "May I ride up with you?"

"You sure can, Thelma."

"Hello Thelma."

"Hello Johny. My, let's see those skis. They're even narrower than mine. They look awfully fast."

"They sure do," said Pete.

"I hope they're going to be," grinned Johny.

Climbing the Mountain

"Time to get started!" a voice boomed above the general chatter. "All those who haven't got a ride pile into the truck. Let's go everybody!"

"Let's go!" echoed Pete.

Thelma and Johny stacked their skis against the rumble seat and got in beside Pete. They followed the gay cavalcade up the winding mountain road between tall evergreens and bare trees, each dark branch trimmed with new white.

"It must be a good seven inches deep up here," observed Johny.

"At least that," Pete agreed.

"Gee, I'm glad skiing is here again," sighed Thelma.

"So am I," said Johny.

They climbed slowly, whining in second gear, and soon the cars ahead were pulling over to the side and stopping. This was the closest the road came to the summit. Men, boys, and girls clambered from their seats to stamp their feet, clamp on skis, and make the short steep climb through the woods that brought them to wide open ledge. Here the chase was scheduled to start. Some stood leaning on their poles, others kneeled to adjust heel springs or toe straps, a few hurriedly applied a last coat of wax.

Now Johny saw the fox for the first time. He was a small lithe man, light haired and dark skinned, wearing a navy blue ski suit with a checked jacket and the red cap that had been on display for the past week. He was talking with Tom Carson and as Johny stared at him Mr. Walsh joined them and, after a few minutes, took the man by the arm and signalled for attention.

"This is Mr. Shroeder, the fox," he shouted. "I want you all to meet him."

Mr. Shroeder grinned and lifted one ski pole in a quick wave.

"Now," continued Mr. Walsh, speaking very loudly so that all could hear. "It is after twelve and if everyone is ready the fox is going to start in five minutes. You know the rules. I'll shoot this starting pistol for the fox to go and I'll shoot it again three minutes later for the rest of you to start after him. Good luck, and may the best skier win!"

Johny's heart was pounding hard. It was high up here and he thought of the long drop down. This man would probably take the most difficult descents and would do everything to baffle his pursuers. Was he foolish to be following on these little untried racing skis? Well, there was nothing to do now but try his best. After all, he was a good skier and he knew the mountain well, better than the fox—no matter how many professional tricks he might have.

Start of the Chase

Crack! The sharp report of the pistol startled him. He looked around and saw Mr Shroeder wave his red cap and start across the level in the direction of the wide trail that cut down the mountain through the woods. He skated with long powerful strides over the open slope. As the pursuers waited for their starting signal the peak of Mount Hope stood at their backs and behind that was the gap between the two humps of the mountain top. Ahead where the fox was just disappearing into the woods the fast trail wound down to the open hills outside of town.

The pistol barked again and they were after him. Running and skating across the open Johny was among the first to reach the top of the trail and lean forward for the swift descent. In front of him he saw Tom Carson, the speeding white back of Thelma, and two other figures he couldn't recognize, but the fox was out of sight and the rest of the pack were already stringing out behind.

(To be concluded next Thursday)

When We Shoot Action

Photography Primer—15

By Jacob Deschin

Associate of the Royal Photographic Society

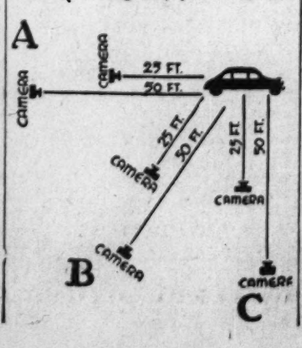
What if your camera shutter doesn't click any faster than 1-100th of a second? This question comes from Frances Gindin, of St. Louis, Missouri, who wants to know if her camera can stop action. Let us reassure Frances on this point at once. Of all action subjects attempted by amateur workers, only a small percentage really call for those extra high speeds that professionals use when shooting divers, jumpers, and so on. The rest can very well be stopped at 1-100th and even 1-50th; sometimes at still longer speeds.

It is chiefly a matter of choosing the right point of view with relation to the moving subject as well as the worker's alertness and his judgment concerning the proper moment when to let go. Other considerations are the rate of speed of the subject's movement, and the distance of the camera from the subject.

Watch Your Shutter Speed

Generally speaking, you can occupy three points of view: (A) head on—that is, with the subject moving away from the camera or toward it; (C) suoject moving parallel to the camera lens; (B) subject moving at an angle of 45 degrees with relation to the camera. Please see the diagram to get this whole story at a glance.

In this diagram, you will also observe that, if, at a distance of 25 feet, the required exposure is 1-100th, then at 50 feet, or twice the distance, the exposure need be only 1-50th. Thus, one solution to your problem, Frances, is to avoid getting too close to the moving object; the other, is to occupy a position from which you can shoot head-on or from a three-quarter angle. The latter, incidentally, will usually give you the most pleasing view.



Another point to remember, Frances, is that you can shoot even fast-moving subjects, like divers and such, provided you watch for the precious moments when the subject is in temporary "suspension" in mid-air, just before making the downward plunge after the leap into the air. Remember this when you are shooting other subjects of this kind, and make your shot at a dramatic moment.

Another thing that helps is that you don't always have to get things crisply sharp when they are moving. Frequently, it is an advantage to show part of the subject, such as a leg or an arm, somewhat out of focus. This conveys a splendid idea of movement, where the knife-sharp image might make the subject appear to be suspended in the air rather than moving through the air. In action photography, try for reasonable sharpness only, but don't freeze the subject. Make it seem to move even though it has been "stopped" by the camera.

Write Us Your Problems

We are getting quite curious to hear from more of the girls and boys who are following this Photography Primer and to know whether it is helping them to improve their snapshots. If there is anything you have not quite understood, or have muffed when you applied it practically in your picture-taking, just drop a line to the Photography Primer, Junior Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts.

(The Photography Primer is appearing on the page for Young People on the first and third Thursdays every month.)

The Boy at the Swinging Lantern

By Patricia Lynch

Chapter Fifteen

Rory's feet rested on a hatchway. He put his hand in an iron ring and pulled up the splintered square of wood. A steep ladder led to the interior of the barge and, in a moment, he was scrambling down. Molly pushed her basket into a corner and followed him.

How close and musty it smelled! Very little light entered there, but soon they could make out the rubbish piled against the walls—old tarpaulins, fishing rods, oars and spars. They rummaged among the heaps and did not notice the altered motion of the barge until an extra dip sent them staggering.

"What's happened?" cried Molly.

Rory did not answer. He rushed on deck.

Kildore lay behind them and, at the water's edge, close to the spot where the barge had rested, stood a man, shading his eyes as he watched their progress. Another man came down and joined him.

"Denny Burke and Master Anthony!" muttered Rory.

Molly pulled in the rope which had fastened the barge. The end had been cut neatly with a sharp knife.

"Help!" she shouted. "Help!"

Denny Burke waved his hat, but Rory knew they were too far away for him to hear Molly's voice.

"'Tis little use calling to them for help," said Rory. "'Twas Denny's knife cut the rope. 'Tis as sharp as a carving knife and he keeps it always in his belt."

An Unexpected Trip

The wind was freshening and the barge, though empty, sat low in the water, so that waves continually washed over the deck.

"We must rig up a signal of distress," declared Rory and, running down the ladder, he brought up two fishing rods.

Binding them together with a line so that they stood up stiff and tall, he tied an old flour bag to the top and fixed the rods to the deckhouse.

"Now we're sure to be rescued," said Molly. "Sing a song to pass the time, Rory."

He sang every song he knew. Then Molly sang, and they both pretended they were having a grand time. Rory noticed that the barge was rolling heavily, but, as she kept on a steady course, he was sure they were in the grip of a current, which might bring them safely to shore.

"Do you know any stories?" asked Molly.

Rory knew dozens, but the only ones he could remember were of shipwreck and disaster, so he shook his head.

He tried to think of the riddles in the book Molly had given him at Christmas, but he could do nothing but watch the cliffs.

"I'm terrible hungry!" declared Molly at last. "I wonder if there's anything to eat in the basket?"

She took out a bag of sugar, then came matches and bread soda. But right at the bottom she discovered a piece of cheese and a pound of ginger biscuits, as well as a small tin of lemonade powder.

A tin bowl lay on the deck, half filled with rain water. In the deckhouse was a rusty old billycan. They rubbed it as clean as they could, then mixed the lemonade. They took turns at drinking and, by the time they had eaten half the biscuits and broken bits off the cheese, Rory was remembering the riddles and Molly told a funny story about the time Larry got work with the salmon fishers.

In Shallow Water

The sun was high and, in spite of the wind, they were warm. Rory tried not to see that the barge was sinking. He showed Molly how the current was carrying them towards the shore and she pretended that she did not hear the water washing about inside so that tarpaulins and oars were floating around and knocking against the ladder.

Suddenly the barge turned sideways and crashed so that they were flung out on deck. They scrambled up and found her steady and firm beneath their feet. She had struck on the last rock of a long reef which reached out from the shore. The waves washed over the reef and Molly could see no way of crossing by it.

"Well, we've come ashore," she said, trying to smile.

She spoke bravely, but she was very near crying.

"Take off your shoes and stockings!" ordered Rory. "We can wade along the reef."

He was quite confident now. He took the basket and led the way. Molly held on to his belt and, though the water reached up to their knees and they had to step carefully, they drew nearer and nearer to shore.

A path led up from the sandy beach between two rocks. They did not recognize the place but, as they jumped onto dry land they heard a shout. Rory looked up and saw, high above them, Phelim with his creel at h[illegible] He stared at them and shook his head, then laughed.

"He wouldn't laugh if he'd been shipwrecked!" exclaimed Molly indignantly.

"He won't laugh when he hears all that's happened," said Rory. "And he'll find us a short way back."

Phelim watched them as they climbed the path. They had almost reached him when he swung round, listening intently, then hurried away, leaving his basket on the ground. Rory and Molly looked at each other in amazement. Then they heard the thudding of horses' hoofs and a shrill neighing which sent Rory following on the heels of Phelim, with Molly close behind.

Rory to the Rescue

They came out above a wide road which led through the mountains. An open carriage, drawn by two brown horses, was swinging along from side to side. In the carriage sat an old lady, bolt upright and clinging to the seat, but making no effort to pull in the animals.

As he recognized Madam Carroll, Rory understood why she sat helpless—the reins were trailing along the ground and it was impossible for her to reach them.

Phelim was scrambling down to the roadway when Rory called to him.

"I'll stop them, Phelim," he shouted. "Don't you try!"

He knew the herb man was determined to snatch at the reins as the horses swept by, but there was a surer and a safer way.

Rory ran out on a rock which overhung the road and, as the carriage came up, he dropped on the back of the nearest horse. Clinging to the collar he squeezed the trembling body with his knees and, gradually drawing on the reins, slowed the horses down until they were trotting easily. Then he stopped them and looked over his shoulder.

Madam Carroll was smiling at him, but he did not smile back. Far down the road, panting with haste as he tried to overtake them, ran Denny Burke.

"He hasn't seen me yet," thought Rory grimly.

But at that moment Denny did see him. Without a pause he stopped, turned round, and ran as fast in the opposite way.

"What ails him!" cried the old lady. "It wasn't his fault. He got down to take a message. I forgot the reins and the beasts bolted."

"He ran because he saw me!" declared Rory. "And he did well to run."

Then he and Molly told of their adventures, and while she listened, Madam Carroll sat very still and silent.

"You asked me me name once, and I couldn't tell you," said the boy. "Now I can. I'm Rory Carroll."

"And me Aunt Nan has gone off to Tom Molloy's farm to find the proof and she won't come back without it," added Molly.

The old lady leaned forward and took the boy's hand in hers.

"The name is written in your face," she said. "I should have known at once. I need no other proof, but others may. Molly, jump in and we'll talk this over."

(To be concluded next Thursday.)

The Story So Far

Rory and Molly had just dived into an old barge on the waterfront at Kildore Harbor, Ireland, to escape pursuit by Master Anthony Carroll and Denny Burke. Rory's great trouble had been that he knew nothing of his family and parentage. That very day, Molly Daly's Aunt Nan had assured him that she believed he was the son of Master Anthony's elder brother and the rightful heir to Castle Carroll, but that Master Anthony and his henchman, Danny Burke, wanted to get him out of the way.

Speaking of Cars

Postmark Scrapbook

We have heard a lot about the new automobile models lately and many of us have been to displays of them and marvelled at the ingenuity of their latest gadgets. Among all the various makes, there are three that we encounter oftenest, perhaps, on the road. We find their names in postmarks, too.

These three are Ford, Chevrolet and Plymouth. Down in the old blue grass state of Kentucky, you will find Ford and Chevrolet—which is odd, for both these cars are manufactured in Michigan. The Plymouth is built in Michigan, and shares its name with a post office in Michigan; but the postmark used to illustrate this article came from the good old Plymouth in Massachusetts, which we all know as associated with the ship Mayflower.

R. E. O. and J. R. C.

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Commerce and Finance

January Agricultural Exports Only 7 P. C. of Foreign Trade

Business and Industry

Insurance Men See SEC Saga As Move for Federal Control

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Life insurance company officials here say that the real purpose of the recent report to the SEC on life insurance was to enable the Federal Government to get control of the life insurance industry. The rest of the report, including the discussion of alleged abuses in control, agency policies, industrial insurance, etc., is considered as primarily window-dressing, to get the public distrustful of the companies and in the mood to accept Federal control.

In this connection a curious strategy is noted in the way in which the report was brought out. It was not a report by the SEC, but to the SEC, and thus not officially sponsored. Strictly speaking, it contained merely the opinions and findings of two employees of the Commission, one of whom has spent virtually his entire five years of working life outside of law school with the Commission, and the other of whom left Wall Street during the hard times. Thus the report is in the nature of a trial balloon, something similar to the Walker report a few years ago on the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which was made to the Federal Communications Commission, not by it, and which would probably have led to Federal control of the telephone industry if it had received sympathetic public reception, which was largely lost because of Telephone's prompt reply that it was not given the right to answer charges during the hearings, and also probably because of the widespread public faith in Telephone's management.

Weak Spot in Report

The SEC's life insurance report may also have its weak spot, in the recommendation that the insurance companies invest in common stocks. Probably on no point is the public so firmly convinced to the contrary; while there is a widespread feeling that life insurance rates are too high, there is also a widespread feeling, reinforced by the experience of the last 10 years, that the insurance companies have been right as rain in sticking to the highest grade types of investment.

The Armstrong report of 1906 came out flatly against insurance investment in common stocks; it is strictly forbidden by certain States; and the insurance companies have firmly kept from the temptation to buy equities, even during the stock market boom of the 1920's—and most people feel that this is largely responsible for their superb financial showing during the subsequent depression, in comparison with commercial banks, investment trusts, building and loan associations, and mortgage guaranty systems.

As a result, the most common initial reaction to the SEC report, as indicated by the majority of newspaper editorials in New York, was a rejection of the dubious common stock suggestion. To arrive at this response, editorial readers had to jump through 377 pages of the report and arrive at the very last page, in which the recommendation was made—and this page proved to be by far the most quoted page of the report.

The reaction was even more unfavorable when SEC Commissioner Pike came out with a suggestion that the insurance companies take up some of the common stocks of operating utility companies in the holding company systems which the SEC is still, after five years, trying to find some efficient way to dismember. While these stocks are undoubtedly, by and large, safer than the more popular holding company stocks, they are subject to the same general disadvantages and risks of all common stocks today.

Weakness of Common Stocks

Social and political changes producing higher wage demands, pressure for low prices, and steadily rising corporate taxes, have driven common stocks into a bear market since a month after the war began. It was sardonically pointed out that if the insurance companies took up any appreciable amount of these utility common stocks, they would automatically become holding companies under the terms of the Utility Act of 1935, and thereby subject to control by the SEC.

Lastly it was pointed out that if the SEC officials were genuinely worried lest the insurance companies exercise an inordinate control of American business, it could not more quickly aggravate its own worry than by getting them to buy common stocks, which carry control, instead of the bonds, mortgages, preferred stocks and guaranteed stocks which they now buy, which carry no control at all. Of the insurance companies' lack of interest in controlling business no better evidence could be found, in fact, than the complaint of Senator Burton Wheeler at the time the TNEC hearings on insurance were just starting, that the insurance companies were taking so little interest in the railroad reorganizations into which railroad receivership had given them some controlling interest through the formation of insurance-company-dominated protective committees. The companies have even resisted consistently the effort of the ICC to promote the issuance of railroad preferred stocks after receivership in place of income bonds.

A Strongly Partisan Report

That the SEC's or the TNEC's aim might have been control rather than reform of the companies may be indicated by the title of the report. It was an "Investigation of Concentration of Economic Power," to "Make a Full and Complete Study and Investigation with Respect to the Concentration of Economic Power in, and Financial Control Over, Production and Distribution of Goods and Services." It would almost seem, under this title, that discussion of the companies' agency practices, the cost of insurance, etc., were not actually germane to the purpose of the report, and it is at least somewhat odd that the most conspicuous recommendation, toward common stocks, appeared on the very last page of the text.

The report is a mine of information on the insurance business, free of the sometimes rather unctuous idiom and uncritical attitude of the life insurance companies themselves. However, it is not an impartial report. Like many SEC reports before it, including the so-called Segregation Report of June, 1936, the investment trust reports, and the protective committee reports, it is strongly partisan, eager to find abuses and draw sweeping conclusions from them, and niggardly in giving credit where credit is due. For this reason it should be read in conjunction with the companies' briefer but just as technical 105-page "statement" to the TNEC of last August, in which the life people undertook to meet the criticisms which had been aired before the Anti-Monopoly Committee during the hearings, and to a large extent did so except for the common stock recommendation.

The Venture-Capital Field

These criticisms, and the answers, will be dealt with at some length on this page in subsequent stories.

In this connection the report ended on a very weak note. The very last sentence read, "Unless the insurance companies can find methods by which the funds flowing under their control will become available as equity for the stimulation of new enterprises and accessible to the small and medium-size businessmen and by which investments in common stocks will become more prevalent in order that industrial enterprise may not become overburdened with debt, consideration will have to be given to the extent to which the insurance companies may longer monopolize and dictate the direction of the flow of the savings of the people."

No methods are suggested by which the companies can safely put their funds into equities. They are merely urged to try it. The conflict between this and established risk-avoiding principles is not resolved. The companies are simply warned that they must do so or else—. The implication is clear that the lack of demand today for common stocks and for venture-capital investments is due in part to the fact that the insurance companies have a great deal of money to invest and insist on avoiding risks with it; while the rapid increase of the risks in recent years to which venture capital is subject, due to taxation, wage-pressure upward and price-pressure downward, is not considered.

[To be continued.]

Crude Oil Output Lower for Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States decreased 4,230 barrels to 3,623,435 for the week ended March 1, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas declined 5,450 to 1,345,000; California, 18,000 to 587,250; Kansas, 4,550 to 202,550; and Louisiana, 125 to 292,775.

Illinois was up 8,275 to 328,675; the Rocky Mountain States, 10,655 to 103,940; Oklahoma, 3,025 to 409,725; Eastern fields, 1,200 to 113,400; Michigan, 800 to 40,215, and East Texas, 50 to 374,575.

Glass Output Records Broken

NEW YORK (AP)—January saw new records reported for virtually all branches of the glass industry, the trade magazine, "Glass Industry," reported. Based on its compilations from trade sources and its own estimates, the magazine said the month's production figure was $34,000,000 as compared to $30,000,000 in January, 1940.

Oklahoma Utility Issues Are Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A public offering of $16,000,000 of first mortgage, Series A, 3¼ per cent bonds of the Public Service Company of Oklahoma, and the unexchanged portion of 83,500 shares of new 5 per cent $100 par value cumulative preferred stock is being made by a nationwide investment group headed by Glore, Forgan & Co., and Bonbright & Co., Inc. The bonds mature on Feb. 1, 1971, and are priced at 103½ and accrued interest; the price of the stock is $105 and accrued dividends.

Other principal members of the underwriting group are Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc (bonds only); Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated, Harris, Hall & Company, Inc., the First Boston Corporation; A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., Tucker, Anthony & Co., and Lee Higginson Corporation.

Promoted

Gordon Packard

International Business Machines Corp. announces the promotion of Gordon Packard to the newly created position of General Sales Manager. Mr. Packard was previously Sales Manager for the Pacific Coast division of the corporation.

Rayburn for Paying Costs of Defense In This Generation

NEW YORK (AP)—Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives told the Bond Club of New York, "I would like to see my generation pay for the defense program," and hinted that new taxes for defense might be forthcoming.

The Texas Democrat did not indicate any definite program or source of revenue, but said he would like to see an additional $1,500,000,000 raised to pay on the defense debt next year, which would raise the annual total to $3,500,000,000.

He said the defense debt was now $28,500,000,000 and that this $3,500,000,000 would pay it off in 10 years.

"If this generation doesn't pay it off," he added, "we might get into what we all want to avoid and fear. That is inflation and this inflation might be uncontrolled."

"We should try to pay a little as we go," he said.

He pleaded for unity and cooperation between government and business, saying, "Let us not be afraid of each other.

"We have to co-operate or democracy won't survive. We should realize and recognize the interdependence of all of us."

Economic Attack On the U. S. Seen If Germany Wins

NEW YORK (AP)—A.W. Zelomek, economist, said a German victory would mean an economic attack upon the United States.

"Although American exporters will face many problems after the war ends, these will be much more serious if Germany is the victor," he said in an address prepared for the export managers club of New York.

"One is justified in assuming merely from the statements of German officials that Germany's attitude toward the United States would not be friendly.

"News filtering out of the occupied territories indicates the ruthless nature of German economic reorganization. It is precisely these reorganized and German controlled factories, manned by forced labor, that would be in competition with the United States after the war ended."

U. S. Gold Imports $29,613,823 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports rose to $29,613,823 in the week ended February 26.

The Commerce Department, supplying that figure, said that while it was substantially below the average early in the year, it was two or three times the size of recent weekly shipments.

Canada as usual, shipped the bulk of the metal, $22,811,795 worth.

Russia, which has shipped gold here only two or three times in the last year, sent $5,635,000 worth.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve Banks increased $2,797,058 to a total of $1,896,583,644.

Silver imports remained slightly below average at $839,896, including $496,117 from Mexico, $146,316 from Canada and $131,975 from Peru.

No gold was exported. Silver exports were $35,743.

Price-Fixing on Standard Millwork Charged in West

KANSAS CITY (AP)—A Federal grand jury indicted 15 persons, 14 corporations, and an association on charges of conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust law by fixing prices on standard millwork in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

Conviction would mean a fine up to $5,000 or a jail sentence up to 12 months for each person, and a fine up to $5,000 for each corporation or the association.

The indictment charged the defendants, all of Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas, conspired to control jobbers' prices on millwork, such as windows, sashes, doors, and trimmings.

Farm Exports Lowest Since Year of 1869

WASHINGTON (AP)—The world's desperate bidding for "guns instead of butter" has caused the volume of American agricultural exports to sink to the lowest levels since 1869.

Commerce Deparement statistics revealed that in January American farm exports represented only $22,000,000 out of a total $325,355,000 foreign trade—or less than 7 per cent, according to preliminary figures.

This was an even worse showing than the last six months of 1940 when agricultural products declined to only 8.7 per cent of the export total, as compared with 22.4 per cent for the comparable 1939 period.

Exports Declin

January exports of agricultural commodities were almost $4,000,000 less than December's $25,872,000—indicating the continued decline—and far short of the $97,000,000 worth sold in January 1940 before Hitler's Nazi legions conquered most of continental Europe.

The combined agricultural and nonagricultural total for the month registered a gain of $3,000,000 over December, but mirrored the 1940 trend of increased shipments of war supplies at the expense of agricultural exports.

The agricultural slump, Commerce Department experts reported, resulted mainly from the fact that continental European markets have been cut off by German occupation of many countries, the British blockade, and the United Kingdom's severe restrictions of imports.

The United Kingdom normally constitutes the major single market for American agricultural exports. In 1940, however, while doubling its purchases here ($1,010,000,000 against $505,000,000 in 1939), it cut its purchases of agricultural products to $145,000,000 against $195,000,000 in 1939, and $290,000,000 in 1938.

Blow to Cotton

The rapid shrinkage of foreign markets has dealt a particularly severe blow to raw cotton, once one of the country's biggest agricultural export items.

In January shipments totaled only 60,000 five-hundred-pound bales, valued at $3,100,000, as compared with more than 1,000,000 bales, representing almost $60,000,000 in January, 1940.

The progressive, war-induced decline in agricultural products was emphasized by decreased sales of other major commodities during the month.

In striking contrast to January, 1940, exports of wheat in January, 1941, dropped to 46,000 bushels against 608,000 bushels; corn to 755,000 bushels against 5,242,000 bushels; apples to 64,000 bushels against 243,000 bushels; meat products to 4,557,000 pounds against 36,139,000 pounds; lard to 13,666,000 pounds from 27,988,000 pounds; flour to 387,000 barrels against 434,000 barrels, and canned fruits to 1,109,000 pounds against 19,412,000 pounds.

Company to Market Brazilian Goods In U. S. Is Forecast

NEW YORK (AP)—Establishment in the United States of a corporation for the large-scale marketing of Brazilian products was forecast by Martin de Botelho, commercial delegate of Brazil.

He returned recently to Rio de Janeiro to organize a 90-ton collection of Brazilian goods to be shown buying agents in the United States this spring.

Plans for the selling operation include the establishment in New York of a company collaborating with a sister company in Brazil for the financing of infant Brazilian industries and the importation of their output here for sale to United States distributors.

Among the products whose importation is contemplated are chinaware, women's wooden-soled shoes, orange oils, rugs, wines, finished leathers, and goods made of carnauba fiber which Señor de Botelho says is waterproof and 10 times stronger than the raffia now obtained from India.

Bank Loans Rise For 22nd Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities, increased $7,000,000 to a total $5,227,000,000 in the week ended Feb. 26.

It was the twenty-second consecutive weekly gain, but smaller than the average.

White Motor Reports 1940 Net Highest in 11 Years

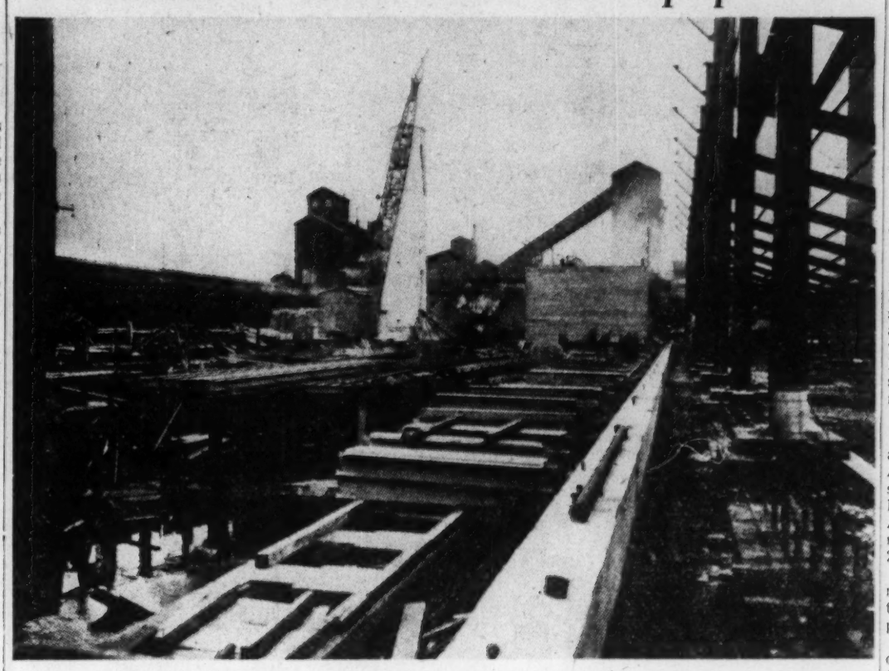
CLEVELAND (AP)—White Motor Co. of Cleveland, manufacturer of trucks and buses, reported 1940 net earnings of $1,952,727, the highest in 11 years and equal to $3.12 per share on 625,000 shares outstanding.

This compared with 1939 net earnings of $107,473 equal to 17 cents a share.

Robert F. Black, President of the company, said U. S. defense orders for trucks and spare parts totaling approximately $46,000,000 were carried over into 1941 with the schedule of deliveries running into 1942.

The company also received truck orders from French and British governments during the past year.

Bethlehem Steel Builds New Equipment



Construction by Bethlehem Steel Corporation coke and pig iron facilities is moving swiftly as can be seen from this view of work on the new battery of coke ovens at the Lackawanna plant.

Beth. Steel Tops List In Defense Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—The powerful impetus of America's defense program in booming industrial production and relegating the business recession to the limbo of forgotten things was revealed in the annual report of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, made public today. The report puts Bethlehem at the top of the list of companies engaged in defense work, it having booked nearly three times the business in 1940 that it did in 1939.

Orders received by the corporation during 1940 aggregated $1,519,300,000, as compared with $538,368,398 in 1939, while the estimated net value of unfilled orders on hand at the end of 1940 amounted to $1,204,100,000, as compared with $287,022,024 on Dec. 31, 1939.

The net income of the corporation showed a 100 per cent increase over 1939, amounting to $48,677,524 in 1940, as compared with $24,638,384 in 1939.

Big Expansion Program

Evidencing the vast amount of plant expansion undertaken, impelled largely by the defense program, was the expenditure of $29,994,523 for additions and improvements during 1940, with other construction authorized and in progress on Dec. 31 amounting to $34,860,000. Included in these figures was the construction of two open hearth furnaces, two electric furnaces and other facilities for production of armor plate and aircraft cylinder forgings at the Bethlehem plant; the building of a battery of coke ovens, a blast furnace and three open hearth furnaces at the Lackawanna plant, and two additional shipbuilding ways at the Sparrows Point Shipyard.

In addition, construction of other facilities approximating $58,000,000 at steel plants and shipyards and on newly-leased property was begun during 1940, these facilities to be paid for and owned by the United States Government subject to removal by it at the end of the defense emergency.

47 Ways Soon Available

Further reflecting the defense emphasis on shipbuilding was the statement that the corporation will have 47 ways available for shipbuilding when present expansions are completed. The present program contemplates the construction of 179 naval and cargo vessels, most of them scheduled for delivery prior to 1944. Unfilled orders at the close of 1940 included $1,036,000,000 in contracts for ship construction and repair.

Operations of the steel plants of the company, the report disclosed, averaged 101.7 per cent of their rated capacity during the last half of 1940, as against 70.8 per cent in 1939. Approximately 27 per cent of the steel produced in 1940 was exported, in the form of finished or semi-finished products, of which about two-thirds was shipped to Britain and Canada.

Government shared in the Bethlehem Steel profits during 1940 to the extent of $41,345,349 paid out in taxes, as compared with $21,191,492 in the year 1939. The sum included $8,156,978 paid out for unemployment, old age and railroad retirement levies. The amount set aside for Federal income taxes was $16,386,758 and for Federal excess profits taxes $6,000,000.

Labor's Side of Picture

Labor's side of the picture showed, according to the report, the average number of employees to be 131,785 in December, 1940, as against 95,029 during 1939. The average earnings per hour of employees during 1940 was 94.1 cents, as compared with 91.6 cents during 1939, and employees worked an average of 36.6 hours a week in 1940, as compared with 35 hours in 1939.

Pensions paid out to retired employees during 1940 amounted to $821,800, as compared with $742,589 during the previous year.

Mexican Oil Reform Bill Would Open Door to Private Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A bill for the reform of Constitutional Article 27, governing the petroleum industry, sent by President Avila Camacho to the Congress, provides for the return of private capital into the industry, but operating under strict government control. The project reverses the principle sustained during the Cardenas regime that the industry should be nationalized and private capital eliminated.

The reform, which is expected to pass at an early date, is detailed in its provisions for the future operations of the industry. It sets forth the principle that the industry, including exploration, exploitation, transportation, storage, refining, distribution, and the making and selling of artificial gas is a public utility under the direct control of the Minister of National Economy.

Three Agencies

The three agencies which may develop the industry in the future are specified as follows:

1. Government institutions granted concessions by the Ministry of National Economy. This would include such instances as the railways finding oil on their rights-of-way or the Department of Education finding oil on school lands.

2. Federal oil organizations created to develop the industry, such as Petroleos Mexicanos and its branches, the organization which now controls exploration, exploitation, and distribution.

3. Private individuals or companies furnishing capital for a "mixed economy," which provides that the Government must own controlling interest. Payment to the Government of its share of the earnings may be made in a percentage of production.

The reform bill reiterates the principle that the Mexican nation is the direct owner of its petroleum deposits, indicating that the Government does not admit the contention of foreign companies that leases granted to them gave them ownership of the subsoil wealth. It also forbids the operations of any company issuing shares "to bearer," since the Government insists upon knowing the nationality of any participant in the national industry.

Contracts for operation of the industry may be granted only to: (1) Private Mexican citizens; (2) companies made up entirely of Mexicans; (3) companies of "mixed economy," in which the Government retains control but admitting foreign partnership, capital, and operation.

Maximum Term

Maximum term for exploitation contracts will be 30 years. Maximum term for contracts to transport, store, refine, and make and sell artificial gas will be 50 years. At the expiration of all contracts the property passes to the Government.

Contracts can be canceled if the concessionaire does not work the property regularly, if he transfers part or all of its ownership to a person who does not fulfill the Government requirements or if he fails to pay taxes. Fines may also be imposed, in lieu of cancellation of the contracts for minor offenses.

The reform bill opens the door for the participation of domestic and foreign capital in the industry on many fronts. That such capital is eagerly desired by the Government is stated in the introduction to the bill which says that "the Mexican Government desires to give greater impetus to private initiative, on which we depend for the economic expansion of the country." This principle has been repeatedly stated by the Avila Camacho Government.

The bill does not, however, please foreign oil officials who operated here in the past with full control over their concessions, administration, and capital. They state that the Government's retaining 51 per cent of the interests offers no inducement for foreign capital to re-enter the Mexican oil industry. They further declare that the new reforms have no relation to the pending agreement sought on the expropriation controversy.

Diamond Match Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Diamond Match Co. recorded a 1940 net income of $1,962,394, equal to $1.52 a common share, compared with a profit of $2,136,750, or $1.76 a share, in 1939.

U. S. Exports Top $4 Billion Despite Losses

WASHINGTON (AP)—Germany's blitzkrieg occupation of most of Europe and Britain's blockade have cost the United States approximately $200,000,000 in normal export sales, it was shown in an analysis of Commerce Department trade figures for 1940.

United States exports to the British Empire and Latin America have zoomed as a result of those same war conditions, however, the analysis showed, temporarily more than making up for the markets lost and pushing total American sales abroad past the $4,000,000,000 mark.

European Sales Cut

What the occupation-and-blockade barrier may mean to 1941 American exports is indicated by sales to Spain, Portugal and Soviet Russia—only 4 per cent of total American exports went to continental Europe last year, as against 25 per cent in 1939.

Germany's occupation of Rumania and Bulgaria was expected to cut further into American exports this year.

Exports to Germany itself dropped from $66,325,000 in 1939 to a mere $156,000 in 1940. The 1940 figure included Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, the first nations to be absorbed by Nazi diplomacy and arms. No sales were expected this year.

The progressive occupation of Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and France decreased exports to those countries from $410,678,000 (1939) to $331,961,000 in 1940. Almost all of the 1940 exports were made before the blitzkrieg struck, and shipments practically ceased after mid-year. No resumption of trade is anticipated during 1941.

Exports to Italy declined from $58,846,000 in 1939 to $51,473,000 in 1940 up to the time of Italy's entry into the war. Now Signor Mussolini's country likewise is considered "out of the market" until peace returns.

Sweden, although not directly involved in the war, has been hard hit by its geographical position and the blockade. Its imports from the United States dropped from $98,314,000 to $38,558,000 last year. Trade this year is expected to be held to a minimum.

Britain Chief Buyer

The huge gains marked up in American exports last year were chiefly in sales—mostly of war supplies—to the British Empire. British purchases here jumped to $2,093,000,000—roughly 52 per cent of total American exports—against $1,279,000,000 in 1939.

Latin American and Asiatic countries also increased their purchases here, chiefly because of the impossibility of securing needed goods from their usual sources.

Exports to Latin America increased from $569,000,000 in 1939 to $727,000,000 last year, 18.1 per cent of total United States exports.

Exports to China, fighting Japan, increased by 40 per cent, and to the Netherlands East Indies, fearing invasion by Japan, by 52 per cent.

Japan's purchases declined slightly from $232,000,000 in 1939 to $227,000,000, or 5.6 per cent of total United States exports.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	286,990
1941 volume to date	23,335,425
1940 volume to date	31,362,525

Stocks Rise Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—The rallying urge came back to the stock market today and leading industrials and rails posted advances of fractions to 2 or more points.

Hesitancy prevailed at the start but selling dwindled to almost zero and prices soon began to edge upward. Dealings, on the whole, were small, although there were one or two lively intervals. Quotations were around the best near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

Brokers found no particular news stimulation to account for the reversal, although earnings, dividends and general economic recovery prospects were optimistic. Some buying apparently was based on the idea trends were due for a forward turn because the market, on average, had been unchanged or down in the four past sessions. Puzzling Balkan shifts were blamed partly for lightness of demand.

Among shares with rising tendencies were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible Steel, Youngstown Sheet, General Motors, Chrysler, du Pont, General Electric, American Smelting, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern and Texas Corp.

Loew's was a bit backward at times, along with Woolworth, Allied Chemical and International Harvester.

In a narrow curb an occasional lift was accorded Mead Johnson, American Cyanamid "B," Buckeye Pipe and Phoenix Securities.

Rails Lead Bond Rise

Railroad issues pulled the bond market into generally higher ground today.

Going into the final hour scattered gains of major fractions to more than a point were to be seen and the majority of all active issues tacked on fractions. U. S. Governments were quiet but most trades were made at rising prices.

The federal issues generally gained 1-32 or 2-32 point, with more action over the counter than in the stock exchange. The new seven-to-nine-year defense 2s were quoted around 101 bid and 101 2-32 asked.

With many corporate issues completely ignored, play centered as usual of late on a few of the carriers. The more active all showed gains.

Among risers were Baltimore & Ohio convertible stamped 6s, New York Central 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, International Mercantile Marine 6s and Western Union 5s of '60.

There was considerable activity reported over the counter on a "when issued" basis on the new Erie Railroad securities.

A few New South Wales and German issues were virtually the sole advancers among foreign government dollar loans.

French, Belgian Gold May Be Air-Shipped To U. S. From Dakar

LISBON, Portugal, March 6 (AP)—Gold which the Vichy Government sent to Dakar, French West Africa, at the time of the French collapse last June will be shipped to the United States for safekeeping, an informed source said today.

The amount already in Lisbon was said to be worth about $10,000,000. This, it was said, had been brought by plane from Tangier and would be shipped to the United States as soon as the French legation reaches an agreement with the American Export Line on rates.

How the gold was taken to Tangier from Dakar was not disclosed. It is being carried from Tangier to Lisbon, it was said, by a single plane of the Aero Purtuguesa Company which makes as many as five trips a week in addition to regularly scheduled passenger trips.

It was recalled here that part of the big gold shipment from Brest to Dakar disappeared while the ship was bound for Africa. Five seamen were arrested. A sack containing 10,000 gold pieces was declared to be missing when the cargo was unloaded at Dakar, Senegal.

(Another cache of $250,000,000 in gold bars was reported last July to be hidden on the French island of Martinique.

Representatives of the Belgian Government in exile charged Feb. 5 that the French, at the behest of German authorities, were shipping $260,000,000 of Belgian gold from Dakar to Belgium by plane. Court action was announced in New York to tie up $260,000,000 of French funds in the United States.

At the same time Wall Street circles reported rumors that more than $1,000,000,000 in gold was sent to Africa, and especially to Dakar, by the French.)

Wheat Rally Wipes Out Early Losses

CHICAGO, March 6 (AP)—Wheat prices dropped as much as 1¼ cents at the start of trading today and then spent the remainder of the session in a slow recovery that wiped out the early loss and tacked on small net gains.

The opening setback was attributed to selling based largely on receipt of good snows and rain in important producing areas southwest. The rally was accompanied by purchases inspired by the stronger tone of securities, with previous short sellers and mills reported on the buying side.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	M'r 1
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	6	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20	20	20	M'r 5
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	+ ⅛
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	17	38⅜	38	38¼	+ ⅜
⅝	½	Air-Way E Ap	5	½	½	½	M'r 5
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (⅓)	1	4½	4½	4½	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	5	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅜
10⅜	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	2	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¾
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (1½e)	28	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	M'r 5
165	144⅞	Al Ch & Dye (6)	*1	144½	144½	144½	—1
11⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	Feb24
13¾	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	38	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
7⅝	5¾	Allied Stores	13	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
80	74	Allied Str pf (5)	2	73½	73½	73½	— ½
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1⅛e)	6	29¾	28¾	29¾	+1¼
17¾	15½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	M'r 4
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Feb28
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	5	45¼	44½	45¼	+ ¼
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	7	46½	46	46¼	+ ½
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
38	33	Am Br S (1.60)	2	35	35	35	M'r 5
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 5
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	2	84½	84¼	84½	+ ½
185	178⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	180	180	180	Feb27
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	4	26½	25⅜	26½	+1½
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	5	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ¼
23½	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	5	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
115	107⅜	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Feb26
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	109	109	109	M'r 5
8¾	7¾	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 4
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	M'r 4
12⅝	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	7	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅝
1⅝	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 5
4⅜	3¾	Am European	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 5
1⅛	⅞	Am & For Pow	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	9	14⅛	13½	14¼	Feb28
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ½
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 3
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	13	35¼	35	35¼	+ ½
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46½	Am Home (2.40)	1	47½	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅜
13¾	11⅝	Am Ice	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	20	20	20	— ¼
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	11	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
13¼	12½	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb25
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 4
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	31	13½	12¾	13½	+ ¾
94⅜	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	5	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	— ¾
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	2	13	13	13	M'r 4
3⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	3	3	3	M'r 3
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	4	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ½
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	6	41¾	40⅞	41	
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	3	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ½
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	27	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	+ ½
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	32	14½	14	14½	+ ¾
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (.80)	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 4
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	11	40⅜	39⅛	40⅜	+1⅝
154	142	Am Sm&R pf (7)	3	143½	142¾	142¾	M'r 5
54	50	Am Snuff (3a)	4	50	49½	49½	— ½
28⅝	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	5	23⅞	23	23⅞	+1⅛
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	3	10	10	10	M'r 5
13⅞	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'r 5
15⅞	13	Am Sug R (½g)	5	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ¼
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84	84	84	M'r 3
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	Feb26
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	15	162	160½	162	+1¼
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	3	68	68	68	+ ⅛
74½	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	69	69	69	
159	150	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149½	149½	149½	— ½
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	8	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb27
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	5	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	7	55½	54⅛	55½	+ 2⅛
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	7	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	53	25	24	25	+1⅛
14¼	12¾	Anchor H (.80e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb19
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	4	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb27
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27¼	27	27¼	—1
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	M'r 5
5½	4½	Armour Ill	10	4⅝	4½	4½	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	5	53⅞	52½	53⅞	+ ⅞
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	30	29⅝	30	+ ½
8⅝	7¼	Arnold C (¼g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb27
6¾	4⅝	Artloom (¼g)	4	4½	4½	4½	M'r 4
7⅝	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
87	80	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	Feb13
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	87	87	87	M'r 3
35⅛	34¼	Associates (2a)	1	34½	34½	34½	Feb27
24⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	138	23⅞	22½	23⅞	+1¼
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	10	66	64⅜	66	+1⅝
17⅜	13½	Atl Coast Line	30	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ¾
18⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	2	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
19½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	9	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	M'r 4
7⅛	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	*2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	48	47⅞	48	+ ¼
72¾	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	63	63	63	Feb19
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 1
2⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb27
3¼	3½	Aviation Corp	12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
		B					
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	18	15¼	14⅜	15¼	+ ¼
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	8	5¾	5⅜	5¾	M'r 4
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	3	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	M'r 3
9⅝	7⅜	Barnsdall (.15g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
24⅜	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	19	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ½
30½	27½	Bayuk (1½)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
$112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Feb13
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb26
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	23	35¾	34⅞	35¾	+ ⅞
20⅞	19½	Benef I L (.45g)	4	20⅛	20	20	
56⅜	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Feb28
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27½	27½	27½	
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	39	79⅝	76⅛	79⅝	+3⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122½	122½	122½	M'r 5
27½	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	1	27	27	27	+ ½
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	4	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	17	17	17	Feb26
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	17	16⅜	15¼	16¼	+1
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	28	28	28	+ ½
22⅜	19½	Bond Strs (1.60)	*1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.30g)	15	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ¼
20¼	16⅝	Borg-Warn .40g	6	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb25
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35½	35½	35½	M'r 3
4½	4	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	4	4	4	Feb28
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	8	11	10¼	11	+ ¾
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	16	22⅛	21½	22⅛	+ ⅞
41	37¾	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	38	38	38	M'r 4
44½	39	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ½
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb2.
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	5	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb27
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	20½	20½	20½	M'r 5
12⅝	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	12	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	10	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
34½	26¼	Bullard Co (.25g)	3	29⅜	29	29	— ¼
33	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	5	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	+1⅛
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	M'r 3
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	15	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	Feb27
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r 5
21⅝	20	But Bro pf (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r 4
4⅜	3⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	M'r 4
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	1	10	10	10	
		C					
20¼	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	4	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ¼
53	51⅝	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	Feb15
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'r 5
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.35g)	4	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ½
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry(.60)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	6	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
38⅜	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	M'r 4
3¼	2¾	Capital Adm A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 4
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	M'r 3
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	6	47	46	46¾	+ ⅜
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	44¾	44	44¾	+ ¾
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	6	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ½
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	1	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	21	20	21	+1⅜
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	M'r 3
2½	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅜
6⅛	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb26
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	4	30½	30½	30½	+ ¾
5⅜	3⅜	Cert-teed Prod	1	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	4	19	19	19	M'r 5
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'r 5
18	12½	Checker Cab	4	15½	15	15½	Feb20
44⅛	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	*11	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
102½	98¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	M'r 5
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 3
1	⅞	Chi & E Ill	1	¾	¾	¾	
2	1½	Chi & E Ill A	14	1⅛	1½	1½	
11	⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 4

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 4
14¾	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	29	13¼	11¼	13	+1⅝
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	2	40	40	40	+1
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	+1½
⅞	⅞	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 3
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 4
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 3
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 3
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (⅛e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
27⅛	17⅛	Childs Co	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
72⅛	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	50	67⅛	65	67⅛	+2½
10¾	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	1	10	10	10	
3	2⅜	City Stores	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb25
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	36	36	36	M'r 4
33¾	28	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	28¼	28	28	Feb14
30½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	23	30¾	29¾	30½	+1
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	11	32	31⅝	32	+1
106	87	Coca-Cola (5e)	12	94⅝	94	94⅝	+ ⅜
62½	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	60¾	60¾	60¾	M'r 5
12⅞	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	11	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	
102¼	100¾	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	102	102	102	+ ⅛
39¼	24⅜	Collins & A 2¼g	1	25	25	25	
20	15	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	7	16	16	16	+ ¼
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	2	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
21	18½	Colum Br B .45g	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	29	4⅛	3⅞	4	
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	75⅞	75⅛	75⅞	M'r 5
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 4
24⅞	22½	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	22½	22½	22½	M'r 5
80⅛	75	Col Carb (1g)	2	76¾	76	76	M'r 5
30⅞	28⅛	Coml Credit (3)	3	30⅜	30½	30¾	+ ⅜
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb18
37⅞	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	36¾	36⅜	36¾	
110	105	ComTcv pf(4¼)	5	105⅛	105	105	M'r 4
11⅜	8¾	Con Rock Is & P	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 3
53⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	52½	51	52½	+1½
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	9	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3½	3½	3½	Feb26
18½	16½	Congoleum (1)	3	17½	17⅛	17½	M'r 5
29⅝	22½	Cons Airer (2e)	24	25⅝	24½	25⅜	+1
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	3	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅜	Cons Cop (½e)	18	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	14	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
107⅜	105	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	105	105	105	
½	½	Con Film Ind	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8	7½	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
3⅛	2⅜	Cons Laundries	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 4
6	5⅜	Consol Oil (⅛g)	18	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
1	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb27
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	6	3½	3½	3½	M'r 4
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	M'r 1
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¼
15⅞	12½	Container (¼g)	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	1	8	8	8	M'r 4
⅞	⅜	Cont Bak (B)	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 5
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	M'r 5
40½	36	Cont Can (½g)	4	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅜	Cont Diam F (1)	5	8	8	8	
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ¼
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	16	3	2⅞	3	
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	9	18¼	17⅜	18	+ ½
23½	18⅞	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	19	19	19	
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	1	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	52½	52	52	Feb18
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	1	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ¾
47⅜	37⅜	Coty Inc (½e)	6	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	¼	¼	¼	
19⅞	15	Crane Co (.80e)	49	16	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	5	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ½
27⅝	22⅜	Crown C&S(½e)	1	24	24	24	M'r 5
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	41	41	41	Feb27
15⅜	12⅝	Crown Zel (½g)	11	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
47¼	36½	Crucible Steel	27	41⅞	40	41⅞	+1⅞
98⅛	84½	Crucible pf (5)	6	88¾	88½	88¾	— ¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New Clip Wool Sells Well At Higher Prices

Weekly Wool Review

New clip wools are selling in fair volume, at firm to higher prices, in the form of contracts for wools still on the sheep's backs. Imported wools are active at firm prices, both for shipment and spot wools.

Of outstanding interest is the purchase in Texas by a fine goods mills of about 1,600,000 pounds of 12-month Texas at 40 cents a pound, in the grease, a new high. This buyer is said to have acquired, all told, about 2,250,000 pounds of Texas 12-months wool, and about 300,000 pounds of eight-months wool at 37 cents. The 40-cent price is causing wide discussion in the Boston wool trade, with the possibilities of its lifting the market level to a point outside the differential to be used by the Government in favor of domestic wools.

Sales are being made of fine domestic territory wool around $1.03 a pound, scoured, and fine Texas $1.05, scoured. Half blood wools are moving around 98 cents, clean. Delivery in both instances is June-July. Three eighths wools which have been slow, are now attracting more interest, following the placing of a Government order for 2,000,000 blankets. Prices of three-eighths are more or less fixed by competition with Montevideo wools, around 86 to 88 cents.

Most of the current business in the Boston market is in the finer grades of wool from South America, though a fair demand is felt for merino wools from Australia and South Africa.

Receipts of imported wools at Boston are running heavy. One vessel from South America alone brought more than 7,000,000 pounds wool to Boston this week.

About 23,000 bales of British owned Australian wool reached New Bedford this week for national defense storage.

Domestic consumption of wool is continuing at a record rate of about 80,000,000 pounds of grease wool a month. Practically every domestic woolen comb in the United States is running on three eight-hour shifts a day, to keep pace with the demand, and commercial combing plants are booked ahead until July, and in some cases August. Some of the worsted mills are so well booked up with Government and civilian orders that they are not interested in securing additional business for fall delivery.

Defense Savings Stamps to Go On Public Sale May 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau said the Treasury would begin the public sale of defense savings stamps, certificates and bonds on May 1.

He indicated that the campaign probably would start with the purchase of the first bond by President Roosevelt.

The Treasury Secretary gave no details, but tentative decisions have indicated that the new securities will range from 10-cent stamps for children to $1,000 bonds for bankers.

Some officials expect $3,000,000,000 worth of them to be sold in the next year, but no official quota has yet been set.

Mr. Morgenthau said that as many as 250,000 sales places may offer the new securities. So far, he has lined up all postoffices, and now is seeking the co-operation of banks, department stores, and other convenient public places. However, he said he did not believe that schools would be asked to sell savings stamps and doubted whether quotas for local purchases would be set up.

U.S. Rubber Common Dividend Declared

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Rubber Co. announced a resumption of dividends on its common stock after a lapse of 20 years, directors voting a disbursement of 50 cents a share, payable April 30 to stock of record April 16.

The dividend marks the initial payment on the present no par common stock which was issued in exchange for the old $100 par common in December, 1928.

In December, 1938, U. S. Rubber resumed dividend payments on its non-cumulative preferred stock after a lapse of 11 years. Annual dividends of $8 a share were paid for 1938, 1939 and 1940.

A dividend of $2 a share on the preferred has been declared payable March 28 to stock of record March 21.

N. E. Public Utilities

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	21	23½
do 6% pf	112	—
do 7% pf	143	—
Brock. G & L.	4⅞	6¾
Central Me. Powr 6% pf.	100	104
do 7% pf.	110	114
Cent. Vt. Pub. Serv. 6% pf.	105	109
East Util. Assoc.	24¼	26¼
do convert.	2⅝	3⅝
Fall River G. Wks.	20¼	23¼
Fitchburg G. & L.	41	45
Green Mt. Powr pf.	72	76
Hartford Elec.	55½	58½
Haverhill Elec.	43¾	—
Haverhill Gas	9⅞	11⅞
Holyoke Wat. Powr.	15¼	17¼
Lawrence G. & L.	44	—
Lowell Elec.	53	57
Lynn Gas & Elec.	85½	89¼
Mass. Powr. & Lt. pf.	18¾	21¼
Mass. Util. Assoc. pf.	27⅜	30¼
Narr. Elec. pf.	55	56½
N. E. G. & E. pf.	16½	19½
N. E. Powr. Assoc. 6% pf.	4	6
N. E. Pub. Serv. 7% pr. in.	64	67
do 6% pr. in.	61	64
do 5% pf.	8	10
do 4½ pf	7	9
Nor. Bos. Lt. Prop. pf	49¾	52¾
Providence Gas	8¼	9¾
Pub. Serv. of N. H. 6% pf	106xd	110
R. I. Pub. Serv. pf	32	34½
Rockland Lt. & Pow.	8½	10
Springfield Gas.	12¾	14¼
Twin States G. & E. pr pf.	107¼	—
West. Mass. Cos.	27	30

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s '46-44	108.6	108.6	108.6
1 3¼s '49-46	110.14	110.14	110.14
3 2¾s '54-51	108.2	108	108.2

New York City Bonds

54 3s '80	101¼	100⅞	101¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s'47	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Alb & Sus 3½s'46	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
12 Alleghany cv 5s'44	94	93½	94
8 Alleghany cv 5s'49	81	80½	81
21 Alleghany 5s'50 st	61½	60¾	61½
5 Allegh Val 4s'42	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Allied Strs 4½s'51	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Allis Chalm cx 4s'52	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Allis Chlm cv 4s'52 cld	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	55	55	55
23 AmI&Chem 5½s'49	103½	103⅛	103⅜
1 AmIGChem 5½s'49 cld	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Am T&T 5½s'43	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
4 Am T&T 3¼s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Am T&T 3¼s'61	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104	104	104
1 Arm Del 4s 57	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
14 AT&SF 4s 95	108½	108½	108½
7 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	89½	89¼	89¼
6 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	100	99⅞	100
6 A C Line 1st 4s 52	75½	75¼	75¼
2 A C Line 4½s 64	64½	64½	64½
7 A C Line 5s 45	80	80	80
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	34¼	34¼	34½
7 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31½	31½	31½
7 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	84	84	84
1 Atl Sou 1st mtg 4s 48	68¼	67⅜	68¼
43 B&O 95 st A	44¼	42¾	44¼
64 B&O 95 st C	43	42	44
52 B&O 2000 st D	43⅞	42½	43⅞
37 B&O 96 st F	43⅞	42¾	43⅞
438 B&O cv 6o st	22¾	21⅝	22¾
22 B&O 4s 48	66⅜	65⅝	66¼
1 B&O S W 50 st	46¾	46¾	46¾
4 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	89¼	89¼	89¼
4 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105½	105½	105½
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	101½	101½	101½
8 Boston&Me 5s 67	74½	74½	74½
78 Boston&Me 4½s 70	24	22¾	24
4 Boston&Me 4s 60	67½	67	67½
10 Buf R&P 57 st	45¾	45¾	45¾
4 Bush Term 5s 55	42½	42½	42½
3 Can Sou 5s 62	85½	85½	85½
4 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	94	94	94
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	92¾	92¼	92⅜
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '36	92	92	92
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	103½	103½	103½
6 Can Pac 4s perp	56	55	56
7 Celanese 3s '55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	21½	21½	21½
3 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	106¾	106¼	106¾
63 Cen Pac 5s '60	50½	50	50½
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69¾	69¾	69¾
30 Cen R R N J 5s '87	16	15¼	16
24 Cen R R N J 4s '87	14¼	14	14¼
6 Certain-td 5½s '48	87½	87	87½
11 C&O 3½s '96 D	102¾	102⅝	102¾
22 Chi & Alton 3s '49	9⅞	9¾	9¾
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	82⅞	82⅝	82⅞
1 CB&Q 4s '77	75	74½	75
7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	91¾	91¾	91¾
15 Chic Gt West 4s '59	34⅜	33⅞	34
3 Chi I & So 5s '47	22¾	22¾	22¾
86 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7½	7	7½
22 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	13⅜	11¼	13⅜
17 CM&SP 4½s '89C	37	36½	36½
10 CM¾SPJ 4½s '89E	36½	36½	36½
3 CM&SP gen 4s '89	26	26	26
35 Chi&NW 6½s '36	24	23½	24
7 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
12 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	20½	20¼	20½
2 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	19½	19½	19½
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
13 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	13	13	13
18 CRI&P 4½s 52A	10	9⅞	10
3 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
44 CRI&P 4s 88	17¼	17	17¼
17 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	9¼	9	9¼
21 CRI&P rffl 4s 34 ct	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	105½	105½	105½
10 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	100	100	100
35 Ch&W Ind 4¼s 62	94½	93¾	94½
23 Ch&WInd 4s 52	92⅜	92	92⅜
2 Childs Co 5s 43	29	29	29
14 CCC&StL 4½s 77	57⅜	56¾	57⅜
7 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	75¾	75⅝	75¾
7 CCC&StL 5s 93B	86	86	86
10 leve Elec III 3s 70	107¾	107½	107½
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	78¼	78¼	78¼
2 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	70	70	70
10 Col&So 4½s 80	13½	13¼	13½
5 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104⅜	104	104
3 ComlMack inc 69 ww	36½	36½	36½
6 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	114⅞	114¼	114⅝
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	106	106	106
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110	110	110
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107	107	107
4 Crane Co 2¾s 50	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
13 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	16¼	15¾	15¾
13 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	15¼	15	15
42 Cuba RR 7½s 46	18	17¾	18
6 Cuba RR 5s 52	18½	18½	18½
21 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	49½	48¼	49½
95 D & R G 4s 36	8	8	8
16 D & R G West 5s '78	7⅛	7	7⅛
35 D Moin&Ft D 4s 35ct	5	5	5
7 Det Ed 3s '70	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108½	108½	108½
2 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s70	105	105	105
51 Erie rfg 5s 67	18½	18	18½
44 Erie rfg 5s 75	18½	18¼	18½
9 Erie 1st 4s 96	82½	82½	82½
39 Erie gen lien 4s 96	45½	44¼	45½
37 Erie cv 4s 53 A	39	38¾	39
25 Erie cv 4s 53 B	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 Erie & Jer 6s 55	83	83	83
6 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	107	106¾	107
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	69¾	68¾	69¾
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Ga Car&Nor 6s '34	18	18	18
14 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100¼	100	100¼
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	83	83	83
2 Gulf M & N 5½s '50	90	90	90
10 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	110¼	110	110
2 Hack Co 1st mtg 5s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
4 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	28½	28	28½
15 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	47⅜	47	47¼
6 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
7 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	102	102¼	102¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 51 reg	88	88	88
16 Ill Cen 4s '53	41¼	40¾	41¼
40 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	42½	41½	42½
55 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	41	39¾	41
3 Ill Cen 5s '55	50¾	50¾	50¾
22 ICSCLS&NO 5s '63 A	44¾	43¾	44¾
19 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	41	40½	41
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	98	98	98
67 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	11¼	10½	11¼
12 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	10¾	10½	10¾
6 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	10¾	10½	10¾
41 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	89	88½	89
19 Int T&T 4½s '52	42¾	42¼	42¾
58 Int T&T 5s '55	44¾	44	44¾
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	36½	36½	36½
1 Keith (B F) 6s 46	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	59¼	59	59¼
13 Lac Gas 5s 42	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 L S & M S 3½s 97	92½	92½	92½
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	65½	65	65
12 Leh Val Coal 5s 54	40½	40	40
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 74	37¾	37¾	37¾
12 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	27¾	27½	27½
19 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	24	23⅜	24
14 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	22½	21⅞	22¼
6 Leh Val Term 5s 51	50	50	50
2 Libby McN&L 4s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Liggett & M 7s 44	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
4 Liggett & M 5s 51	126½	126½	126½
1 Loews 3½s 46	104½	104½	104½
9 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102½	102½	102½
8 Lou&N 1st 4s 2003	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 Louis & N 4s 60 B	107½	107½	107¾
1 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	33	32¾	33
7 McKess&Rob5½s50	107	106¾	106⅞
1 Mead Corp 4½s 55	106½	106½	106½
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	112	111¾	111¾
5 Mich Cen 3½s 52 -	98½	98½	98½
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 M&SL cn 5s 34 ct	7¾	7¼	7¼
3 MSP&SSMar5½s49	13⅜	11¾	11¾
1 MSP&SSMar5½s78	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 MSP&SSMarie6s38	10¾	10¾	10¾
4 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11½	11½	11½
76 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11½	11	11¼
174 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	19	18¼	18⅞
43 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4¾	4¾	4¾
29 M-K-T 4½s 78	16¾	16¾	16½
35 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	30⅞	30	30⅞
82 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	15⅞	15¼	15¾
4 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	22¼	21¾	22¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	21	21	21
82 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	22¼	21¾	22½
4 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	21½	21½	21½
111 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	23⅜	22⅞	23¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	23	23	23
32 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	22¼	21⅞	22¼
25 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	1⅞	1¾	1¾
5 MonWPa.PbSv4½s60	110½	110½	110½
4 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104½	104⅜	104½
10 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38¼	38¼	38¼
5 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34¼	33½	34¼
27 Mor&Essex3½s2000	39⅛	38	39
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104½	104	104½
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104½	104½	104½
19 N Eng RR 4s '45	52½	52¼	52¾
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	106	106	106
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	39	39	39
2 NY&Greenwdl 5s '46	37	37	37
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65⅜	64⅝	65⅜
113 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58⅛	58	58⅞
23 NYC cn 4s '98	63	62¼	62⅞
7 NYC 3¾s '46	94½	94½	94½
2 NYC & HR 4s '42	100½	100½	100½
23 NYC&HR 3½s '97	84⅞	84½	84⅝
4 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	68½	68½	68½
12 NYChiStL 5½s '74A	70	70	70
32 NYChiStL 4½s '78	60	59¼	60
4 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	91	91	91
5 NY Connect 3½s '65	100½	100½	100½
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 NY Edis 3¼s '66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
49 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	24½	23½	24
22 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	41	40½	41
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	23	23	23
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	21¾	21¾	21¾
9 NYNH&H 4s '56	22¼	22	22¼
5 NYNH&H 3½s '54	21	21	21
2 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 NY Stream 3½s '83	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Norf Sou 5s 61A	15	15	15
2 Nor Am Co 4s 59	106	106	106
37 Nor Pac 4s 2047	65½	64½	65¼
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	59¼	59	59
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	59	59	59

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
4 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	60¾	60¾	60¾
4 Argeneine 4½s 71	68	68	68
4 Australia 5s 55	60	60	60
2 Australia 5s 57	60	60	60
51 Australia 4½s 56	51	50½	51
3 Belgium 7s 55	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
2 Belgium 6s 55	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
4 Berlin City 6½s 50	21¼	21¼	21¼
5 Brazil 8s 41	19	18¾	19
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16½	16½	16½
5 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	17½	17½	17½
1 Brisbane 5s 57	58	58	58
2 Buen A 4¾s 77	46½	46½	46½
4 Buen A 4¾s 76	51¾	51	51
3 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 Sea A L 4s '50 st	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	3¾	3¾	3¾
15 Sou-Al Fla 6s 35A ct	3	3	3
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	103	103	103
3 Socond-Vac 3s 64	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106	106	106
1 Sou Kraft 4½s 45	102¼	102¼	102¼
13 Sou Pac 4½s 68	47	46¾	47
49 So Pac 4½s 81	47	46	47
47 So Pac 4½s 69	47	46¼	47
13 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62½	62	62½
11 So Pac cit 4s 49	45⅝	43¾	45⅝
27 So Pac 3¾s 46	56½	56	56½
29 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	49⅞	49½	49⅞
2 South Ry 6½s 56	82	82	82
6 South Ry gen 6s 56	77½	77	77⅜
13 South Ry cn 5s 94	92½	92	92
26 South Ry gen 4s 56	60¾	60	60⅛
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	110	110	110
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	108	108	108
4 Spokane Int 5s 55	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53L	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	102½	102⅜	102½
2 Superior Oil 3¼s 50	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
22 Tex Corp 3s 65	105	105	105
1 Tex&N Ori 5s 43	82½	82½	82½
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	68	68¾	68¾
7 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	68½	68½	68½
1 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s 65	99½	99½	99½
11 Third Ave aj 5s 60	30	29¾	30
2 Third Ave 4s 60	59½	59¾	59½
6 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	97	69½	97
1 T St L&W 4s 50	71	71	71
4 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	106	11-32	106
6 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
4 Un Pac 3½s 80	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Un Pac 3½s 70	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	82½	82½	82½
3 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	92½	92¼	92½
5 U S Steel 2s 48	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 U S Steel 1.10s 49	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4 Utah I t& Trac 5s 44	102¾	102½	102½
8 Utah P&L 5s 44	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
17 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	9¾	9½	9¾
53 Wabash 1st 5s 39	49¼	48¾	49¼
10 Wabash 2d 5s 39	16	15½	16
19 Wabash 5s 80	9¾	0⅝	9¾
5 Wabash Oma 3½s 41	9¾	9¾	9¾
16 Wabash 5s 76 B	9¾	0⅝	9¾
15 Wabash 4½s 78C	9¾	9½	9¾
4 Wabash Det&Chi 5s 41	55¼	54½	55¼
2 Walwrth 6s 55	91½	91½	91½
9 Walwrth 4s 55	79	78¼	79
1 West Shore 4s 2361	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
5 Westn Md 5½s 77A	103	102⅞	103
9 Westn Md 4s 52	94	93½	94
2 Westn Pac 5s 46 aod	18⅝	18	18⅝
4 Western Un 5s 51	78¼	78	78¼
4 Western Un 5s 60	76½	76½	76½
5 Western Un 4½s 50	75	74¾	75
4 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	104¾	104⅞	104⅞
3 Wis Cen 4s 49	29½	29	29½
2 Wis Cen 4s 59 ct	28	28	28
14 Young S & T 3¼s 60	101¼	101	101¼
7 Young S & T cv 4s 48	102¼	102	102½

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
4 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	60¾	60¾	60¾
4 Argeneine 4½s 71	68	68	68
4 Australia 5s 55	60	60	60
2 Australia 5s 57	60	60	60
51 Australia 4½s 56	51	50½	51
3 Belgium 7s 55	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
2 Belgium 6s 55	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
4 Berlin City 6½s 50	21¼	21¼	21¼
5 Brazil 8s 41	19	18¾	19
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16½	16½	16½
5 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	17½	17½	17½
1 Brisbane 5s 57	58	58	58
2 Buen A 4¾s 77	46½	46½	46½
4 Buen A 4¾s 76	51¾	51	51
3 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 Sea A L 4s '50 st	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	3¾	3¾	3¾
15 Sou-Al Fla 6s 35A ct	3	3	3
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	103	103	103
3 Socond-Vac 3s 64	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106	106	106
1 Sou Kraft 4½s 45	102¼	102¼	102¼
13 Sou Pac 4½s 68	47	46¾	47
49 So Pac 4½s 81	47	46	47
47 So Pac 4½s 69	47	46¼	47
13 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62½	62	62½
11 So Pac cit 4s 49	45⅝	43¾	45⅝
27 So Pac 3¾s 46	56½	56	56½
29 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	49⅞	49½	49⅞
2 South Ry 6½s 56	82	82	82
6 South Ry gen 6s 56	77½	77	77⅜
13 South Ry cn 5s 94	92½	92	92
26 South Ry gen 4s 56	60¾	60	60⅛
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	110	110	110
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	108	108	108
4 Spokane Int 5s 55	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53L	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	102½	102⅜	102½
2 Superior Oil 3¼s 50	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
22 Tex Corp 3s 65	105	105	105
1 Tex&N Ori 5s 43	82½	82½	82½
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	68	68¾	68¾
7 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	68½	68½	68½
1 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s 65	99½	99½	99½
11 Third Ave aj 5s 60	30	29¾	30
2 Third Ave 4s 60	59½	59¾	59½
6 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	97	69½	97
1 T

Nazi Agents Seen Preparing To Seize Power in Americas

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—Hitler invasion of the Western Hemisphere, not first by air and by sea, but Nazi "fifth-column" undermining of South American governments, is the real concern of the United States.

While Americans are comfortably assuring themselves that they can build an impregnable military defense against any totalitarian reach across the Atlantic, totalitarian propaganda is already paving the way for the setting up of puppet rulers in Latin America who will be ready to make such deals and take such orders from the Reich as will serve Hitler objectives.

That is the problem of Western Hemisphere defense which confronts the United States and which is giving increasing concern to the highest American officials. And that is one of the important factors which causes the United States to help Britain defeat Naziism in Europe rather than wait to confront it in the Americas.

The latest report of the Dies Committee Investigating un-American Activities provides an added warning concerning the activities of German agents and German nationals throughout Latin America and the view of the Dies Committee is shared by high officials in the Government.

1,000,000 Available

The State Department is giving constant attention to the spread of Nazi "fifth column" work throughout the Western Hemisphere and frequently exchanges information with both Latin-American and British intelligence chiefs. When Vice-President Henry A. Wallace returned from Mexico he was particularly impressed with the extent of Nazi propaganda which came to his notice.

Specifically, Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, in behalf of his committee, declared today that on the basis of reports received directly from citizens of Latin-American countries and from organizations outside the United States, fully 1,000,000 Germans, so disciplined that they "can be depended upon by the Reich," are now in Latin America ready for any economic and military action which Herr Hitler may direct.

Mr. Dies said that until a few months ago the Nazi Government had forces "thoroughly organized" in Mexico, but that lately the Mexican Government has taken a firmer hand and cleared up the situation considerably.

"When I speak of at least 1,000,000 Germans in South America," he explained, "I mean disciplined Germans, a large percentage of whom have had previous military training in their home-land and who are completely under the control of the Reich.

Prepared to Act

"The armies of some of the republics, it is known, have been trained by German officers.

"I am convinced from reports I have received from a thoroughly reliable world-wide organization, which I cannot name now, that if Hitler considers it necessary, he will take actions in South American countries, possibly as soon as May.

"These actions, it appears, would be to use his secret organizations to take over certain governments for the purpose of a nuisance value to the United States and to obtain raw materials.

"It appears also from this information that Third Reich Germans in certain South American countries are only awaiting orders to start from within to overthrow the present governments."

While under the Monroe Doctrine the United States is committed to resist foreign conquest in the Western Hemisphere, it is likewise pledged not to intervene in internal affairs of the Latin American countries. If a Latin American government rises to power and is prepared to give Nazi Germany special privileges, that presents the Monroe Doctrine with a nice problem. The United States Government wants to avoid that problem arising in the Americas by eliminating its cause in Europe.

Lehman Gets Bill Changing Hours for Special Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5—The Assembly today passed and sent to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman the bill by Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R) of New York City, which changes the hours of voting in special elections from the present hours of 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.. The bill was passed by a party vote of 80 to 60, after the members had branded it as a health measure, a labor measure, and "a neat political measure."

The Democrats who opposed the bill declared that it was an attempt to influence voting in the special Congressional election scheduled for next Tuesday in the Seventeenth Congressional District of New York City, when a successor to Kenneth F. Simpson is to be chosen.

Governor Lehman has 10 days in which to act on the bill and if he takes no action it becomes a law. The talk around Capitol corridors is that the measure will fail to win executive approval, chiefly in view of the assertions freely made that it would disfranchise many voters.

The first of several March hearings on legislative schedules brought a score of spokesmen here yesterday before the Assembly's Labor and Judiciary Committees to discuss 11 pending antidiscrimination bills. Representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the State Council of Churches, the Citizens Union, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People joined in support of eight of the proposed measures which seek to forbid discrimination because of race, color or creed by employment agencies and public utilities and on national and State defense projects, public works and relief.

Opposition to three bills which would close the benefits and protection of the State Labor Relations Act to a union if it practiced discrimination, require union certification to a public utility contract that it had not discriminated, and apply the merit employment system to all public utilities was voiced by the Greater New York Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Its spokesman, William P. Mangold, contended that this would harm union organization rather than help achieve the antidiscrimination goal.

George Hallett of the Citizens Union urged that fines be substituted for the prison sentence the bills now would invoke against offenders and a similar "moderate" approach toward this type of legislation was urged by W. T. Clemmons of the State Council of Churches.

Meanwhile as organized taxpayer forces in the State joined arms to force economies upon the legislative budget-makers, leaders of both parties in the Assembly had combined to defeat a move to permit payment of the State income tax in equal quarterly installments. Opponents of the change said that such action would defer income to the State up to $20,000,000 in the making of next year's budget and thus fail to benefit the taxpayer.

A drive to save this amount on the Governor's $385,000,000 budget is being pushed by the Citizens Public Expenditure Survey and the Taxpayers' Federation today in the announcement that they are circularizing taxpayer associations, chambers of commerce, civic, women's, farm, church and service clubs with 10,000 petitions this week to get 1,000,000 signatures to their four-point economy program. Their recommendations would cut $7,000,000 from State relief; peg State departmental and education aid costs at 1939-40 levels at an estimated $12,000,000 saving; and eliminate $500,000 discretionary fund allotted the Governor for defense, and a $550,000 fund for payment of differential salaries to State employees in the National Guard.

Lease Bill Test in Senate

Continued from Page 1

mula for doing so. Their reasoning follows the line that since the lend-lease bill does not affect the President's power over the armed forces in any event it does no harm to say so, provided it does not give an incorrect impression abroad. Accordingly Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia called a two hour meeting of Administration supporters this morning to seek a substitute that would "save a day or two of debate." He called the Ellender Amendment "meaningless" and asserted he had plenty of votes to defeat it. The group authorized legal draftsmen to try to prepare a tentative compromise amendment that did not mention the Western Hemisphere, but gave no promise to press it. Much the same treatment was accorded another amendment which would emphasize that "nothing in the bill" authorizes ship convoys.

President Not Active

As debate started Stephen T. Early, White House Secretary, denied that Mr. Roosevelt is exerting direct or indirect pressure in behalf of specific amendments, including the Ellender Amendment, for the bill.

Opening debate, George D. Aiken of Vermont, for a group of Republicans, asked friends and foes of the measure to suspend discussion and pass a bill granting $2,000,000,000 in defense materials to Canada.

Mr. Aiken, an opponent of the bill, said:

"Let's do away with this loose talk that those who oppose this destructive bill are also opposed to British aid, and that those who insist upon it will not consider any aid unless it is conditioned on the delegation of supreme powers to the Executive Office."

Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, placed in the record a list of 85 instances from 1812 to 1932 in which he said Presidents of all political parties had sent American forces to foreign countries to protect American interests.

The right of the President as Commander-in-Chief to send the Army and Navy anywhere in the world to protect American interests, he said, have been recognized for 150 years and "for us now to reverse that policy would be a disastrous thing not only in the present situation" but for the Nation and its citizens in the future.

While Administration Senators sought to persuade Senator Ellender to accept a re-drafted compromise on his amendment, Senators Barkley and Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana presented the two sides of the debate.

Senator Barkley charged the Ellender Amendment would be ineffective and "hamper and embarrass" the President and Secretary of State in handling a "hair trigger situation" which might change "by the hour."

"The mere fact that the amendment was presented is likely to make many people think there is something hidden in this bill and there isn't," he said.

Senator Wheeler insisted that the Ellender Amendment would do nothing more than write into the bill anti-war pledges given by the President and carried in both parties' 1940 political platforms. He said that there was "nothing personal" against Mr. Roosevelt in his opposition.

He appealed to the Senate not to "fritter away the Constitution of the United States" by surrendering basic Congressional powers.

Senator Barkley replied that the amendment may cause foreign powers to think that the United States was unwilling or unable to protect its own interests.

Amendments adopted yesterday provide:

1. That Congress retain control of purse strings.
2. That mandatory export releases be specifically limited to those provided in the bill.
3. That powers under the bill shall expire June 30, 1943, if not previously revoked by congressional concurrent resolution.
4. That repaid funds must be used under any presidential aid plan adopted by June 30, 1946.

Bill As Whole to Stand

5. That if one clause of the bill is held unconstitutional the rest of the bill will nevertheless stand.
6. That valuation of transferred defense articles, maximum limit upon which is set at $1,300,000,000 shall be made by responsible head of agency of Department concerned.
7. That future expenditures under the bill must be used for the purposes of the bill and not for the regular activities of the Government.

Prompt Passage Asked

Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California urged prompt enactment of the lend-lease bill to fulfill the all-out aid to Great Britain to which "we, a nation, have morally committed ourselves."

"We have told the British people with a hundred deeds and declarations that we will furnish them with the means of defense; and their men, their women, and their children have sealed that understanding with their blood," he said. "If we retract our pledge at this late hour, we shall have to answer not only to the embittered living, not only to the deluded dead, but to our own offended conscience."

Senator Downey resorted to a unique method of getting his views on the pending bill into the record. He released to the press a letter to his son, Richard, which he plans to introduce into the Congressional Record later today.

Illustrating U. S. Ability to Aid Britain

Wide World

Scene at Buffalo Plant of Curtiss-Wright Corp.

Curtiss P-40 pursuit planes for the United States Army Air Corps and Curtiss Tomahawk fighters for Great Britain shown under production. The Buffalo plant has now reached the production of 10 planes daily, and this will be further increased by three new plants under construction now at Buffalo, Columbus, Ohio, and St. Louis. The company will then have 45,000 employees.

U. S. Able to Give Allies Arms Superiority

Continued from Page 1

sarily mean superimposing British arms needs upon those of America. It means an integration of British and American needs and a recognition that aid to Britain is the essential prerequisite to total defense at home.

2. The United States has the industrial capacity and the industrial resources to produce whatever volume of armaments is needed to give the democracies military dominance over Hitler. It is now employing but one-sixth of its productive capacity; it is this year using but one-tenth of its national income for defense. It is misleading to say that "total supply is definitely limited." Supply can be and is being expanded. The limit, whatever it may be, is still far in the future.

3. The danger of a serious curtailment of consumers' goods is easily exaggerated as there prevails a substantial unused capacity in nearly all consumer goods industries; and if there be some consumer hardships, there is no unwillingness on the part of the people to accept them in the interests of defense. The real choice for Americans is not between guns and butter but between cannon and caviar.

4. While it is true that unemployment may be increased in isolated areas because of some transfer from consumer to defense production, it is the concensus of experts in this field that by this time next year there will be very little unemployment left in the United States. The facts and expectations, indeed, call for careful planning for an improved and expanded employment placement service, for more and better vocational training.

The Burden

Commenting on the argument that the size of the defense program should be restricted so that the burden can be lessened, one expert says:

"Of course, defense means a burden. It means a heavy burden on the productive capacity of the nation, a burden on the farmer, on labor and on the consumer. It means, above all, a burden for the energies of the nation in meeting the complicated problems which will arise at the end of the defense effort.

"Fortunately, the American public realizes full well the implications—the costs and risks—of the defense program. They realize the burden of arming. They realize the burden of aiding the British.

"In national polls the overwhelming majority of the American people have indicated their willingness—in fact their desire—to bear burdens and make sacrifices in order to advance the defense program; they are willing to pay more defense taxes; they are willing to give part of their working hours to the defense program; they are willing to give up time-and-a-half for overtime; they are willing to see an end to 'business as usual'; they are willing to have plants work 24 hours a day.

"How many Americans would vote for a half-hearted defense effort and for no aid to Britain on the grounds that they would prefer in the next year or two to be able to buy a new radio, a new refrigerator, a new bathtub, etc.? While the citizens of other democracies fight valiantly against the totalitarian threat to democracy itself, while they spend their nights in subway stations and air-raid shelters and their days in half ruined towns, the American people have already indicated that they will not plan for increase in the standard of material comforts and pleasures. The public merely awaits the words of its leaders as to what sacrifices will be effective.

The Capacity

And on the issue of American industrial capacity to do the job:

"As to the specific economic argument that a greater defense program would be physically impossible of achievement, this is of course little short of absurd. In January, 1941, defense expenditures amounted to less than 10 per cent of United States national income in that month. The people of Britain today are devoting nearly half of their national income to armament and the war effort. In the final quarter of the world war the United States devoted nearly one-third of its national income to the war.

"Of course, we cannot expect to expand the rate of armament production so rapidly that 20 per cent of our national income in March could be devoted to defense production; but that does not mean that by June we might not achieve that rate. The entire activities of the government of the United States are now being devoted to eliminating the bottlenecks and creating the additional capacity needed, thereby speeding up and increasing American defense effort."

Has Only Begun

"The diversion of production from civilian to defense industry has only begun. If the production of automobiles is restricted it will be because the automobile plants and the automobile workers are urgently needed in defense production; such diversion of productive capacity and skills will hardly cause unemployment. Vigorous steps are being taken to restrict price increases by expanding capacity, by priorities, by drawing on substitutes and by direct control where necessary.

"Within not so many months the maximum defense production in the United States could expand several times above its present level."

Livingston Hartley, foreign affairs specialist, writer and a member of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, issued a statement today in which he contended that to suggest that the United States should curtail aid to Britain because of the economic problems involved in doing so is to fail to take any account of the economic consequences of the alternative policy; that is, the policy of tapering off such aid because of the fear that the American economy would not stand the strain.

"Any reliable observer must see that adoption of that policy at this hour would very soon leave America facing alone a totalitarian Europe, Africa and Asia," he said.

"What our defense costs would be under those conditions cannot be appraised specifically now, but it seems certain that they would remain at least at present levels. Naval building far beyond the present two-ocean program would then be our only hope of safety, and the maintenance costs of an unprecedented navy, army, and air force would pyramid annually. Instead of bearing a temporary burden like our present program, which presumably will be necessary for only two or three years, such costs would be an enduring burden the American people would have to bear for as long ahead as we can look. And they would have to be borne when most of our foreign markets had been lost to our potential enemies.

Realistic appraisal of such a situation cannot be confined to the economic field; its political consequences must also be borne in mind.

"These would include a constant and acute threat to our national security, with every prospect of a desperate war on both oceans heavy odds; the spread of totalitarian influence in South America until the Monroe Doctrine and Pan-American solidarity were historic memories; the necessity to adopt totalitarian methods of trade in order to compete with the triumphant dictatorships; and the necessity to accentuate dictatorial powers over foreign policy in the executive in order to compete with dictatorships in power politics.

"Any objective balance sheet drawn between such catastrophic costs to America's national security, economy and way of life and the total of possible economic consequences of the lease-lend bill would show conclusively that passage of the bill is much the cheapest way out for our country."

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Lecture on Christian Science Sunday, March 9, 3 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. Auspices Fourth Church, New York City. WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Note: to convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time add 5 hours and an additional hour for British Summer Time.

Merchants & Miners Ships Bought for Transports

PHILADELPHIA, March 6 (AP)—The steamships Irwin and Kent have been purchased by the War Department from the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company for use as transports, it was disclosed here.

Since 1936 the combination passenger and cargo ships have plied between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Savannah, Jacksonville, and Miami and are known to thousands of vacationists along the Atlantic coast. The ships were built here in 1918.

U. S. Orders Italy to Close 2 Consulates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—The United States has piled one more burden upon the back of the already harassed Italian Foreign Office. The State Department announced today that it had asked Italy to close its Consulates in Detroit and Newark "for reasons of national policy."

Secretary Hull's note to the Italian Government said:

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency, the Royal Italian Ambassador, and has the honor to refer to his oral communication of Feb. 12, 1941, with respect to the Italian Government request that Consulates now established at Palermo and Naples should be moved to a place as far north as Rome, or further north, and to a place which was not on the sea coast.

Instructions to these offices of the American Government have been issued in accordance with this request and the supervisory consulate General of the United States in Italy is being established in Rome.

The Secretary of State avails himself of this opportunity to make the request of the Italian Ambassador that all officials of his Government within the territory of the United States will confine their movements to those areas in which they exercise the recognized duties of their respective offices. This request does not inclued the personnel of the Italian Embassy in Washington whose names appear on the diplomatic list.

It would be appreciated, however, if the Italian Ambassador would keep the Department of State currently informed of movements outside of Washington of the military and naval personnel attached to the Italian Embassy.

As regards Italian Consular offices at Newark, N. J., and Detroit, Mich., the Italian Ambassador is informed that the American Ambassador in Rome has been requested to convey orally to the appropriate Italian authorities the desire of the United States Government that these offices should be closed and the Italian personnel be withdrawn from these places.

Should they remain within the jurisdiction of the United States the Department of State should be kept fully informed of their place of residence.

It is recognized here that the closing of an American Consulate in any large Italian city or the closing of an Italian Consulate in any large American city is an important move due to the large numbers of persons who depend upon them for official contact with the countries of their citizenship.

Thus in 1930 Detroit had 28,581 persons born in Italy while Newark had 30,587. At the same time, there are a number of American citizens, although mainly of Italian origin, now living in Palermo and Naples.

Officials here are well aware of the fact that the American Consulates in Palermo and Naples were closed, not so much as an anti-American gesture, but as a protection to the large number of German troops, technicians and pilots who are now in southern Italy and Sicily.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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RYE, N. Y.—Charming colonial farmhouse, 9 rooms, 4 baths; exclusive setting; $25,000. Rent $175.
SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase St., Rye 671

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

COSTUME jewelry so popular needs no sales ability. Earn 45% on 59c—$1 pins. Send $2 for five popular samples. Retail value $3.77. LIVINGSTON, 33 West 42nd St., New York.

WANTED TO BUY

SOY BEANS wanted from shipping points in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and upstate New York State in car-lot quantities or larger; dealers only. BENJAMIN GERKS, Bean Merchant, Rochester, N. Y.

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BELLEROSE, L. I., N. Y.—26 minutes from heart of N. Y.; 6-room, 2-bath house, oil burner; best construction; owner leaving town March 15; all reasonable offers considered. Tel. Floral Park 2276.

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8-11
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SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

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Let us help you
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HERBERT E. FRANCIS
Electrician
79 Audubon St. Tel. 6-6130

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

NEW SPRING SHOWING
Corsets • Famous Makes Lingerie • Hose • Handbags and Gloves
GOULD'S
4 North Main Street, South Norwalk, Conn.

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7835 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
ATLANTIC AND BELL STREETS
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices
Tel. 3-6846

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

The VICK REALTY CO.
Insurance of All Kinds
REAL ESTATE
135 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

Brown Brothers Ideal
"ONE PARK ROW" Market
PHONE 4-1193

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2116
49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1332

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
4 color assortment of
Name-On Stationery
100 Long Sheets
100 Short Sheets
100 Envelopes
$1.00
Colors: blue, gray, ivory and white

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
"Be smart about Clothes and Money"
For apparel visit our Fashion Floor

It's Here!
THE NEW 1941 COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
Get more for your money.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

Everything in the store is reduced during our
81st Anniversary Sale
Ends Saturday, March 8th
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Our spring stock of millinery is now complete
Sugenheimers
64 Bank Street

Spring days remind us to send our rugs and curtains for renovating. They will look like new when they are returned from
PERRYS—Phone 3-3161

Patriotic Jewelry, Brooches, Bracelets and Tie Clips, 50c to $5.00
W. E. PIERPONT
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

Another new season is at hand—Fresh and smartly selected assortments of spring wearables for the boy or the man of the family are now on display.
St. John & Sullivan
70 South Main Street Phone 4-4822

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh - KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHITNEY'S
The only department store in Albany that gives you the service of CHARGA-PLATE with your charge account.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT TODAY

Easter Flowers
APRIL 13
Danker
121 North Pearl Street

Let Your Next Permanent Be a "WILLAT" at
Jacques et René
"It is pleasantly different"
113 State St. Albany 5-5515

CORRECT ATTIRE
for Men and Boys
McMANUS & RILEY
49 State Street

FREDRIC MARCH in Ernest Maria Remarque's **"SO ENDS OUR NIGHT"**
STRAND Now 2 Big Hits

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST. ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Avenue

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Hoag & Taylor
MEN'S HATS
KNAPP FELT BERG
$3.95 • $5.00
Maiden Lane and James St.

Buy **FURNITURE and RUGS** from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

PEWTER PITCHER COFFEE SHOP
215 Lark Street
Luncheon and Dinner
• Closed Sundays and Holidays •

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Custom-Made Slip Covers
will bring Spring into your home.
Dustite materials.
Perfect fit guaranteed
THE FAIR STORE

GREET THE SPRING
Joyously
in appropriate apparel. Spring and Easter call for a change of raiment as earth herself changes her garb from sombre to lighter, brighter tones. For men, women and children. Apparel and accessory shops await your pleasure
at McLEAN'S

New Spring Shoes for Men, too!
Johnston & Murphy, Florsheim, Bostonian, Dr. Locke and Health Spot
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court St.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

It's Here!
The New 1941 Coldspot Electric Refrigerator
Most for your money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
174 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472-1473 TUCKAHOE
Tel. 1246—1247 Free Delivery Prompt Service

Mac's Grocery
FANCY GROCERIES
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
112 KRAFT AVENUE

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717
Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3259

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO THE TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
Give and Redeem
S. & H. Green Stamps
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

Kensington Flower Shop
471 GRIDEL STREET
Opp. E. J. Meyer (City) Hospital
Flowers by Wire
Delivered Anywhere
UN 1045 Phones PA 9243

F. H. COMMANDER
Photographer
Specialist in Unusual HOME PORTRAITS
1424 Hertel Avenue DE. 4623

PERMANENT WAVES

Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10
The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove, and Nut, $12.25
$1 Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat, no dust—no muss—no fuss.

J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St. Un. 6600

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in FLOWERS at All Times
Telephones WA. 3545-WA. 4600

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

Why not solve your refrigeration problem with Servel Electrolux Available for Gas or Kerosene
P. E. CONOVER
28 S. Main Street Phone 2968

20% off on all
DRY CLEANING
Send Now and Save
Robison & Smith, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners

HORNELL

R. H. CARTER
Commercial and Industrial Electrical Construction
76 Seneca St. Phone 348
Hornell, N. Y.

ITHACA

HERRON'S
Shoes
for all the family
X-Ray Shoe Fitting
138 East State St. Ithaca, N. Y.

They're Big, Beautiful Bargains!
1941 FRIGIDAIRES
at Rothschild's

BURNETT'S *pure* **VANILLA**

ATWATER'S
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
13 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicit Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

"Craigleigh"
Fine Coats for Spring
exclusive at
NELSON'S of JAMESTOWN
106-110 E. Second St.

New Spring Coats
Now Ready
BIGELOW'S
Jamestown N. Y.

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
EASY WASHERS, FRIGIDAIRES
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

Roulstons SELF-SERVICE STORES
at
323-325 North Grand Avenue
Near Joy Boulevard
Lowest Prices on Quality Foods

DOUGLASTON

Douglaston Service Station
GAS—OIL
Washing—Greasing
Repairs
245 St. and Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-7142

P. N. BRUNING
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Quality Groceries—Fruits
Vegetables
We strive to please
244-04 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Bayside 9-1571—1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

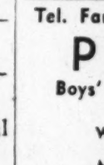
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

PRINTING
Wedding Invitations, Church Bulletins, Commercial Work
UTILITY PRESS
1079-81 WHITE STREET
FAR ROCKAWAY 7-8784

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 7-7658-J, Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 5-7.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881



Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 138th St. Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

Old Hats Rejuvenated
or a new one for a Spring Tonic
Hat Doctor
HARRIET HAT SHOPPE
142-03 Roosevelt Ave. Ind. 3-3448

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING
(Continued)

TREADEASY
SHOE SHOP
For
MEN ..... Health Spot, Etonic
WOMEN ..... Enna Jettick, Health Spot, Treadeasy
CHILDREN ..... Kali-ster-iks, Dr. Posner
39-06 Main Street FL. 9-5953
Next Door to Crawford's Clothes

FLUSHING—Bayside

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Berain
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch—Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills nd Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co. Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-6682

GRAY'S
Housefurnishings—GIFTS
$1.00 for your old iron in purchase of an automatic iron.
Radio and General Repair Work
110-38 Queens Blvd. at 73th Ave. Bo. 8-6020

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3868

FREEPORT

Vogue Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waving
3 Items for $1.00
All Week
23 SO. MAIN STREET FREE. 4050

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationery
SPECIALTIES FOR THE OFFICE
10 Church St. Tel. Free. 2438

GREAT NECK

Butter Creams and Black Walnut Caramels
Mullincourt CHOCOLATES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy attractively boxed and mailed, 65c per pound.
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

The Magic Circle Book Shop
--Any Book Published--
Books Gifts Greeting Cards
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
84 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck 1699

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

DORIS AND SALLIE
Individual Hats Designed
99 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
(Opposite Playhouse Theatre)
GREAT NECK 385

MURPHY'S
Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

BIENER PONTIAC CORP.
Sales and Service
New and Used Cars
250-21 No. Boulevard, Little Neck
Phone Bayside 9-6300

You may Phone With Confidence to
BAUER'S QUALITY MEAT MARKET
Great Neck 833-1284 Manhasset 2290
66 Middle Neck Rd. 368 Plandome Rd.
Always Quality and Economy

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1603-M daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers: Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327, 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre
HA. 4-8310
FOR
RADIO SERVICE
on All Makes
PHONE HA. 9-5555
RODERICK'S
We guarantee all our work
87-19 ROOSEVELT AVENUE

THE CURIOSITY SHOP
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
SLIP COVERS. UPHOLSTERING
79-23 37th Avenue Hav. 9-4776

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-5290 80-28 37th Avenue

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

LITTLE NECK

ADLON HAIRDRESSERS

Custom Permanent Waving
253-08 No. Boulevard Phone Bayside 9-4948

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
SPECIALIZING IN MODERN METHODS OF
PERMANENT WAVING
385 Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook 3824

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PATCHOGUE

The New Miracle of Gasoline Chemistry Premium Gas
Yet it sells at regular prices
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
ART EGAN'S SERVICE STATION
427 EAST MAIN ST. PHONE 1334

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

MAN-DELL FOOD STORES
A Full Line of
FANCY GROCERIES and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Imported and Domestic Cheese
Orders Promptly Delivered
218-21 JAMAICA AVE. MIssouri 7-5141

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho 5-5161

QUEENS VILLAGE Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED — Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars — Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-3220

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0032

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners — BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS — Receptions Banquets
213-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2830

LIPSCHUTZ
Stationers
TOYS
TYPEWRITERS
GREETING CARD
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

Super-Shell Gasoline
BASCHE BROS., Inc.
At Your Service Day or Night
162nd St. and 88th Ave. Cleveland 3-9782
211th St. and Atlantic Ave. Cleveland 3-9838

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

JOHN LUCK
Home Cooking and Baking
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

C. M. Perrin, Inc.
87-22 Jamaica Ave., VIr. 7-0617-8
Radios Refrigerators Oil Burners — Sales Maintenance Installation
—*All Makes*—

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEL. R. V. C. 438
The RUG STORE

Headquarters for
"ARMSTRONG'S LINOLEUM" and BROADLOOM CARPETS
Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLF, Prop., 274 MERRICK RD.

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd,
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

We sell only such items as we can honestly recommend
HAAS HARDWARE
188-03 LINDEN BOULEVARD
Phone Laurelton 8-1052

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS

also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue Opp. Proctor's

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
Hillcrest 4073 57 Prospect Ave.

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY, CAMP CORSETS and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
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NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

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"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Our Remote Control Fuel Oil Delivery Service keeps your tank *automatically* supplied with sufficient oil for your needs. No checking; no *run-outs!* Just put the responsibility on US! No charge for this unique service. Just
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Original Shirt Frocks of Distinction
PLYMOUTH SHOPS, Inc.
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Direct From Our Farms at
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Ladies' Hairdresser
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Wigs — Curls
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Jeweler
Exclusive Lenox Agency
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NEW YORK CITY

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Cooks, Couples — Referenced Help of All Nationalities
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Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
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BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

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RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

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Easter Ensembles
Dressy or tailored, as you prefer. Hats of the better kind from $1.95 and up.
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POUGHKEEPSIE

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The FURNITURE STORE
SINCE 1872
Phone 368 150-152 Main Street

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

Spring Comes to the
Home of Good Clothes
Smart wearing apparel for men, designed to accentuate the style note for spring.
M. SHWARTZ and CO.

Luckey's March Sale of
HOUSEWARES CHINA and GLASS
Half a hundred ways to save on things that are needed in every home
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

COLLINGWOOD & SEAMAN
COAL — Phone 2330 41 Market St. — OIL
SAVE FUEL COSTS WITH OUR
Link-Belt Stoker
Wood Dustless Coal

Phone Poughkeepsie 3313
Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

City Auto Body Works, Inc.
General Auto Body Repairing
Painting—Trimming—Glazing
Frame and Wheel Alignment
745 Main Street Phone 3344

New Spring . . .
COATS — SUITS
DRESSES — MILLINERY
SPORTSWEAR
BAUER'S 260 MAIN ST.

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of S and W FINE FOODS
Self Service
Free Delivery

SIRING BROTHERS
277 Main St. Phone 1856
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
Sporting Goods—Toys
Rubber Goods
Quality Merchandise at no extra cost

IRISH?—OR NOT! We shall have lots of green flowers to add St. Patrick's touch . . . and there are other flowers that are the breath of Spring.
SALTFORD
18 Cannon St., Phone 538

Painting Paperhanging
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
Estimates Cheerfully Given

ROCHESTER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Groceries
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644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

COAL
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Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
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"A Tenth Ward Institution"

PARMELE Esso SERVICE
1051 Dewey Ave. cor. Birr St.
Glen. 7396 H. T. Parmele

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

FINEST COAL FUEL OIL COKE
A. R. **MILLER** INC.
500 WEST AVE. GENESEE 20

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Put your best food forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 89c
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

RYE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726—Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name.

Service on All Oil Burners
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'blue coal' Fuel Oil

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DEPOLE PRODUCE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
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Automatic Heating—Air-Conditioning
24-Hour Service on All Makes
BURNERS—CONDITIONERS FUEL OIL
210 S. Lexington Ave. Wh. Plains 2725-2726

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

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Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8868

Hartsdale Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Coal, Oil, Wood, Coke
Hartsdale Phone Scars. 329

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We are now showing our
Spring Suits and Fur Trimmed Casual Coats and Millinery
THE IMPERIAL
323 STATE STREET

Spring Suits from $35.00 up
Topcoats from $25.00
Chas. Holtzman & Son, Inc.
259 State Street

Barneys
for
PIANOS and RADIOS

CARL, THE TAILOR
General Tailoring
CLEANER, DYER and FURRIER
136 South Ferry St., near State St.
Phone 6-9713

Esso Heat
The Oil Fuel
THE O-GAS-CO SALES CORP.
Phone 4-3194

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

Sherwin-Williams
Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
128 JAY STREET

Exclusive—Yes
Expensive—No
Léon
LADIES' *Hairdresser*
625 State St. Parking Lot Tel. 4-2831

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Deer Park Ice Box Cookies 25c Pkg.
1291 Rugby Road Phones 4-4481—4-4482

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

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GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.35
THE CARL CO.
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GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Walk-Over Shoes

For Women.....$6.95 and up
For Men.....$7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

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Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

TROY

FREARS 76th Anniversary
Sale, March 7th to 15th
Birthday Prizes! Savings!
Something Special Every Day
FREARS, *Troy, N. Y.*

Miss Jane M. Bennett
FEYL'S HAT SHOP
81 Fourth Street
Opposite Proctor's Theatre

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Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

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the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
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WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

The Mohawk Wall Paper & Paint Co.
INCORPORATED
Sherwin-Williams Paints

IMPERIAL Washable WALLPAPERS
211 John St., Utica, N. Y. Tel. 2-5169

"LYNN" HOT STEAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates Without Obligation
Service on All Makes
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Complete Car Service
Tires, Batteries
Brakes, Lubrication
Washing, Auto Supplies

Firestone
Genesee and South Sts.
Utica

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

WATERTOWN

March Sale of HOUSEWARES
Time to check your kitchen equipment . . . replace outworn veterans with today's time-saving, labor-saving household tools.
Empsall's

Price Tells—Quality Sells
at the
NEW ELKHORN MARKET and BAKERY
We use the best to make the best
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN (Continued)

De Soto *and* Plymouth
Sales and Service
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
Goodrich Motors, Inc.
302 N. Massey St. Phone 877

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
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ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
U.S. TIRES
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

MOVING
J. H. EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

HUNDREDS of COLOR IDEAS for your HOME!
Borrow a copy of the
PAINT and COLOR STYLE GUIDE
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
135 East Post Road W. P. 3420

PONTIAC
The New LEADER for 1941
For a Better Deal See
WHITE PLAINS-PONTIAC
61 Westchester Ave. W. P. 10100
473 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 10101

Erin Go Brah!
Sure 'n ye'll be alosin' your heart, m' darlin', when you see our ST. PATRICK party things.
Vickerman Party & Gift Shop, Inc.
170 Mamaroneck Ave. *A Dennison Dealer*

Clearing out our
SWEATER COLLECTION
Imported cashmeres from Scotland and finest domestic yarns. 20% off.
L. A. Schulman
White Plains, N.Y.
181 Mamaroneck Avenue

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

SPRING SPORTS COATS
priced from $19.50
ORAM-KIRCHE
138 MAMARONECK AVENUE

PHILLIP'S DRUG STORE
359 Mamaroneck Ave. (Cor. Livingston)
Opp. "Pix" Phone: White Plains 4888
Visit our Soda Fountain—we serve Breyers Ice Cream. Toiletries
• Revlon Nail Enamel

Murray's Tailors
CLEANERS FURRIERS
ALTERATIONS
VALET SERVICE
Call For and Deliver
363 Mamaroneck Ave., Near "Pix"
W. P. 2066

"Dependable Service Since 1920"
✓ WHEEL ALIGNMENT
✓ BRAKES, STEERING
✓ MOTOR TUNING
Allison Gordon
174-186 Grove Street

Complete Assortments of Clothes for Resort and Southern Wear.
Martha West
108 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 4271, and Greenwich, Conn.

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 3500

YONKERS

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
2574—2575—2576—2577
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

De Roberts
Experts in Permanent Waving
Done by Male Operators Only
47 Main Street • Yonkers 6435
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

Coal, Fuel Oil
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 Main Street
Tel. Nepperhan 4900

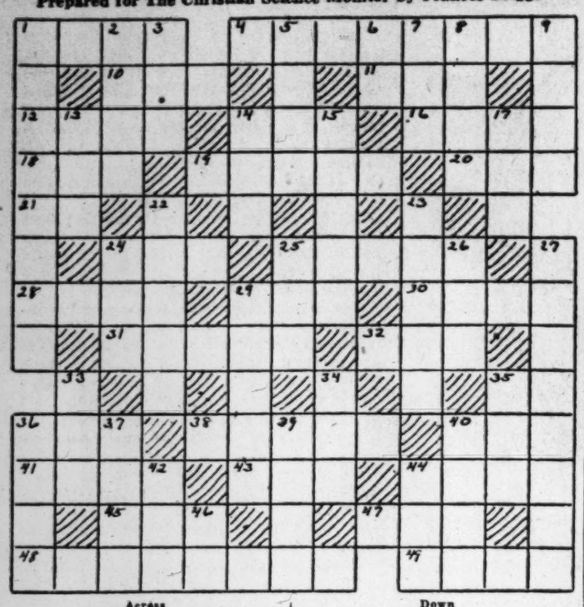
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The Union Jack is what?
4—Who is father of Laertes and Ophelia in "Hamlet"?
10—Mountain pass is what?
11—What article of furniture is associated with Ware, England?
12—Who was a Roman poet?
14—What is a depression or hollow among hills?
16—What city is scene of a part of "Pericles"?
18—In tennis, ball returned in a high curve is what?
19—Who "rush in where angels fear to tread"?
20—Youth.
21—If you were in Austin, Texas, in what direction would you travel to reach Eagle Pass (abbr.).
24—What is a noncarnivorous insect?
25—An astrometer measures light of what?
28—What is first name of Milne, British playwright?
29—What is fifth sign of the zodiac?
30—Where is Ottumwa?
31—What is color of the emerald?
32—Annex.
35—Philip (abbr.).
36—A kinsman is what?
38—What is any short song of rustic or simple character?
40—What is a friar's title?
41—What is an aroid?
43—What is an antonym of "bold"?
44—Steady progress, as of liquid.
45—Sir Walter Scott was author of "——Roy."
47—To contend.
48—Where would you find Hebrideans?
49—Entire marine military force of a country is what?

Down

1—What paper is so called from watermark used by old papermakers?
2—Who is a wandering dervish of "Arabian Nights"?
3—What was name of one of twelve tribes of Israel?
5—What State is east of Indiana?
6—What prefix signifies "to"?
7—To gain as clear profit.
8—What is a simple description of pastoral scenes?
9—What vehicle is used on snow?
13—Solemn assertion is what?
14—Dalmatian is what animal?
15—What is most remote known planet of the solar system?
17—Male sheep is what?
22—What was Thoreau's first name?
23—What is a sense of delight or elation arising from some act or possession?
24—A satchel is what?
25—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
26—Turf.
27—Whom did Shakespeare marry?
29—What American author was born at Sauk Center, Minn.?
33—What is a knight's title?
34—What is a pen for swine?
35—What do you call one who votes on affirmative side?
36—What is a band worn about the waist?
37—Point of a weapon or missile is what?
39—What pronoun is used by Quakers?
40—What is a chigoe?
42—Dorbeetle is what?
44—What is winglike or paddlelike process of an aquatic animal?
46—What prefix denotes "two"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Surcharging new values on old stocks of stamps has proved to be an easy way to conform to quick changes in postal rates. It usually takes months to prepare and print new stamp plates, but it is only a matter of days to set and surcharge new values on stamps already printed.

Very often supplies of certain values have become exhausted in Colonies dependent on their mother country for supplies, and it has been found necessary to surcharge new value on old stocks of stamps locally to supply the demand. Recently we have had examples of this in the surcharging of stamps of Bermuda and Bahamas, certain values of the 1938 series being surcharged with new values to meet the demand as it was impossible to obtain fresh supplies from the harassed motherland.

Stamps From Foreign Lands

Andorra—New colors have been noted in the current pictorial set.

Belgium—During the confusion of invasion last year when German troops occupied the Low Countries, large quantities of Belgium parcel post stamps are said to have been taken from various post offices. To combat this theft, the Belgium postal authorities had their remaining stocks overprinted with a large "B" within an oval, in the center of each stamp. The public was notified that no parcel post stamps would be valid without this special overprint. It is expected a new design will soon appear to replace this series of parcel post stamps.

New Values Surcharged on Old Stamps

Belgian Congo—A new set of eleven stamps has been printed at Pretoria, Union of South Africa, for use in the Congo. The design shows the King Albert monument which stands in Leopoldville.

Costa Rica—The Cocos Island map design set has been converted into 15 centimos provisionals by an appropriate surcharge. The original figures and value inscriptions have been obliterated by a line of squares and dots. The values affected are those of 25c, orange; 30c, red brown; 40c, brown; 2 colones, light green, and 5 colones, deep green.

Germany—A 12pf. plus 38pf. semi-postal stamp has been released by Germany to celebrate the Axis solidarity. The center design shows photographs of Mussolini and Hitler. On the left is the Roman fasces and on the right, the German eagle and swastika.

Haiti—A special set of stamps is said to be in preparation to honor the Second Caribbean Conference for unification of interests of the Latin-American countries. The conference is to be held at San José.

Latvia—Stamps of the coat-of-arms type have appeared bearing an overprint consisting of a five-pointed star and the letters L. P. S. R. "Latvian Protected Soviet Republic." The values that have appeared with the overprint are the 2-antimi bisque, 3s., red orange, and 50s., dull green.

Perek—A $5 value, in red and green printed on light green paper, has made its appearance. The portrait of the Sultan Iskander is shown in the design of the stamp.

Spain—(Offices in Morocco)—A series of eight Spanish stamps bearing the overprint "Tanger" has reached the stamp market. These stamps are of various late types and said to have been printed during the last days of the Spanish civil war. The stamps are for use in the international city of Tangiers.

Sweden—Two new stamps, the 5-öre light green and 10-öre rose, both imperforate horizontally, have been added to the current King Gustavus "V" series.

Togo—New designs have appeared on the French Colony stamps and these stamps no doubt were printed last year as they bear the familiar "RF" of the French Republic. There are 26 values in the set, of three designs. The new designs include a view of two natives stalking game, two natives pounding grain in a mortar and a river view and native village.

Uruguay—Five new stamps have appeared in the Artigas portrait design. These are the 5 milesimos and 1 centavo in small size, 1c. and 5c. in larger size and the 2 pesos in large size.

United States

The legislature has slashed costs in philatelic printing and has agreed against further printing of any more two-colored stamps during the fiscal year, beginning July 1. The bi-color stamps cost $1.19 a thousand to print as against 20 to 40 cents a thousand for the one-color stamps.

Our present bi-color stamps number five and consist of the 6c. airmail, the 16c. special delivery airmail, and the $1.00, $2.00 and $5.00 values of the Presidential series.

Stamps

POSTAGE STAMPS
Approvals sent upon request
Want Lists Solicited
JORDAN C. TAYLOR
31 Crescent Street
West Bridgewater, Massachusetts
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor only

STAMP exchange wanted, any one, anywhere. I have everything in Australian stamps for exchange (including high values) for stamps of your country. All letters answered. Send to C. Jones, Box 1936-W, G. P. O., Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

A Verse for Today . . .

There is that speaketh like the piercings of a sword: but the tongue of the wise is health.—Prov. 12:18.

In Lighter Vein

The Sooner the Better

Mother was telling stories of the time she was a little girl. Little Harold listened thoughtfully as she told of riding a pony, sliding down the haystack, and wading in the brook on the farm.

Finally he said with a sigh, "I wish I had met you earlier, Mother."—San Francisco, Chronicle

Relieving Unemployment

"Senator, you promised me a job."

"But there are no jobs open."

"Well, you said you'd give me one."

"Tell you what I'll do. I'll appoint a commission to investigate why there are no jobs, and you can work on that."—Santa Fe Magazine.

Use Feet Only

The vocalist at a camp concert seemed to have an endless repertoire. The fact that his voice was obviously beginning to grate on the audience did not deter him in the least.

At last, one exasperated listener shouted: "Hi, d'you know 'The Long, Long Trail'?"

"Why, yes," replied the vocalist, proudly. "Shall I sing it?"

"No," quickly same the reply; "hit it!"—Montreal Star.

Party Fun

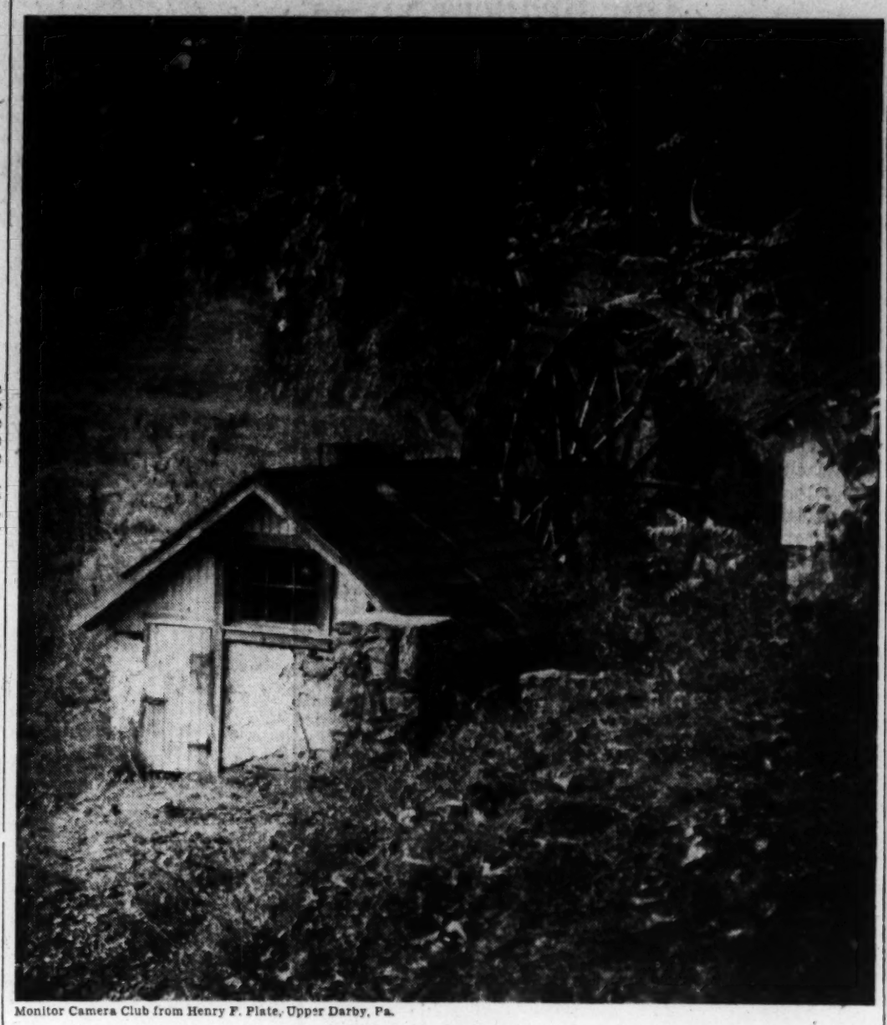
Alarming Fun

Set an alarm clock to go off within a few minutes, after explaining to the group what you are about to do. Tell them also that the idea of the stunt is NOT to be holding the clock when the alarm goes off. Much fun and hilarity results as each person tries to get rid of the clock as quickly as possible by passing it to the one next to him. The one who has the clock when the alarm goes off must give an impromptu speech or perform some other stunt demanded by the group.

Analogy Test Answers and Rating Table

1. Evergreen
2. Kentucky
3. The Bible
4. Colorado
5. Literature

0-1: Poor
2: Fair
3: Average
4-5: Very good



Monitor Camera Club from Henry F. Plate, Upper Darby, Pa.

"Sleepy Hollow"

Analogy Test

By Giles Miller

Select the right answer for each statement below; several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct. In each case, underline only one word or phrase.

1. Connecticut is to Nutmeg State as Washington is to **(Golden, Badger, Evergreen, Sunshine, Keystone).**
2. Yellowstone National Park is to Wyoming as Abraham Lincoln National Park is to **(Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Illinois).**
3. "Handsome is as handsome does" is to Goldsmith as "A soft answer turneth away wrath" is to **(The Bible, Shakespeare, Bacon, Pope, Anonymous).**
4. Fort Peck Dam is to the Missouri River as Boulder Dam is to the **(Mississippi River, Rio Grande, Missouri, Columbia, Colorado).**
5. Francisco de Goya is to painting as Jane Austen is to **(Music, Literature, Sculpture, Painting, Psychology).**

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The correct answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

Daily Quotation

LET a smile do the service of a sermon.—Louis Anspacher.

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Aside from disfiguring it, what purpose did a cupola ever serve a house?

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: What the nation really needs is some kind of a committee to work against the organization of committees.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Self-Answering Telephone Works?

As far as the writer has been able to discover, the electrical wizards have not yet perfected a way for you to eat your cake and have it too, but they have made it possible for you to go out shopping or take the baby for a stroll, and at the same time "stay at home" to answer the telephone and take any message that may come in!

The device that performs this remarkable feat is a telegraphone, or self-answering telephone. It may be defined as a device for recording and reproducing sound by local magnetization of a steel tape as it moves past a magnetic pole connected electrically with the telephone receiver.

Imagine the telephone ringing in an empty house. The receiver rises automatically from its hook and a magnetically recorded voice (yours, if it is your house) says, "This is Mrs. Blank, speaking via telegraphone. I cannot talk with you personally just now, but you may give the telegraphone your message." Then, whatever the caller says is recorded on the steel tape as it travels past the magnetic pole connected with the receiver, and when the caller hangs up, the tape stops moving and the receiver drops back on its hook. There is a special advantage in using magnetic recording in the telegraphone, rather than cutting the message on a phonograph disc. Unlike the wax record, the steel tape can be wiped clean, eliminating the magnetic voice picture from the metal, whereupon it is ready to be used again. This making and "erasing" of voice pictures can be repeated almost indefinitely. Laboratory tests show that more than 10,000 successive recordings may be made on a tape without resulting in any signs of wear or deterioration.

Commercial uses for the telegraphone also may be found. For instance, a busy news editor with a deskful of telephones may find several of them ringing simultaneously. If, however, the phones are fitted with a tape-recording device, the editor needs only to lift the receiver, tell the caller to go ahead with the message, flick a switch starting the recording motor, and be free to answer another call.—W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Double Pleasure

Fargo, N. D.

One woman found her hobby, the study and writing of poetry, finally beginning to bring her recognition from editors in the shape of occasional checks instead of the usual rejection slips. She was desirous of helping a talented young friend toward the same goal. As she had found that familiarizing herself with every possible market was a long step toward selling her verse, she borrowed an armful of the lesser-known magazines and papers for the girl to study. Before returning them she looked them over herself, found one that was unknown to her and submitted some poems. Within a few weeks she had the double pleasure of having her young friend report a sale, and of receiving a check from the hitherto unknown magazine for her own poem.

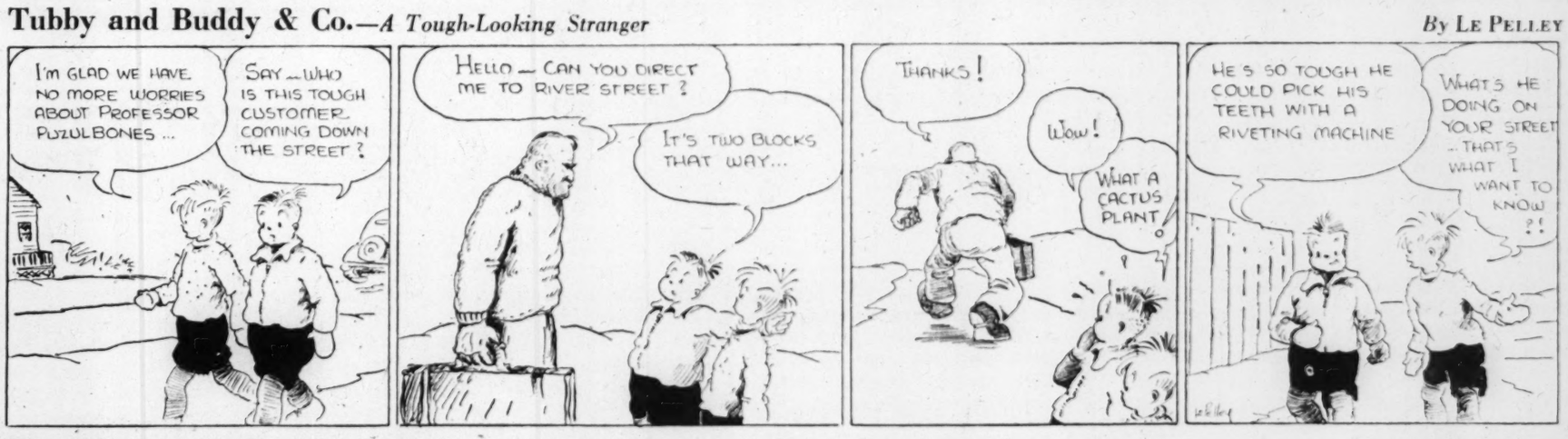
Daily Anecdote

Faraday's 'Toy'

When Michael Faraday was developing the electro-magnet, a statesman who prided himself on being practical said that the money which was being spent on this "toy" might better go to the poor. "Some day, sir," Faraday replied, "you may be able to tax it, and that will give you revenue for the poor." The dynamo, developed from Faraday's "toy," is the basis of electric power, which has brought comfort and convenience to the poor, as well as employment to thousands the world over.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Tough-Looking Stranger*

By Le Pelley


I'm GLAD WE HAVE NO MORE WORRIES ABOUT PROFESSOR PUZZLEBONES ...
SAY — WHO IS THIS TOUGH CUSTOMER COMING DOWN THE STREET?
HELLO — CAN YOU DIRECT ME TO RIVER STREET?
IT'S TWO BLOCKS THAT WAY...
THANKS!
WOW!
WHAT A CACTUS PLANT!
HE'S SO TOUGH HE COULD PICK HIS TEETH WITH A RIVETING MACHINE
WHAT'S HE DOING ON YOUR STREET — THAT'S WHAT I WANT TO KNOW ?!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Maybe I Should Have Asked for a Dozen*

By Rodgers

This A.M. I said to myself, I'd better go see ol' Togo pretty soon or he'll be home from that boarding kennel before I get there—
And as the sun was shining and it was nice and warm I decided I might as well make the trip today—
"But I really ought to take him something," I thought, so I stopped by and asked the butcher for a nice big bone—
He gave me a dandy—
But when I was about half way out to the kennels I began to think it was silly of me to take just one bone to a place where there were so many dogs!

The Adventures of Waddles—*You CAN Take It With You*

By The Hagers

THE BIRD STOOD STILL; HIS FACE WAS GRAVE. HIS HOME HAD SUNK BENEATH THE WAVE.
I TRIED TO COMFORT HIM. "DON'T MIND. ANOTHER HOME SOMEWHERE YOU'LL FIND.
CONSTRUCTIVE THOUGHTS ARE OURS TO USE; THEY'RE ASSETS WE CAN NEVER LOSE.
THEY'LL BUILD FOR US, WHERE'ER WE ROAM, THE DWELLING PLACE THAT WE CALL HOME."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Russian "Threat"

Russia's rebuke to Bulgaria for being a victim of aggression is one of those tragi-comic paradoxes that enliven totalitarian diplomacy today. It matches the expressions of displeasure that the Soviets aimed at Rumania after the Nazi military machine took over that State.

All such utterances from Moscow tell the world this: that if the Soviets could, they would prevent Nazi expansion in the Balkans. They tell the Nazis that Russia is displeased with the way the Nazi-Soviet agreements are working out in practice. They remind the Nazis that these agreements are the basis of an economic co-operation which is more important to Germany than to Russia.

The Soviets evidently hold only a couple of cards in the game they are playing with the Third Reich. These are (1) the possibility that supplies from Russia may be curtailed and the leak that Russia keeps open through the British blockade closed, and (2) such diplomatic encouragement as Russia can give to smaller Slav States to resist German pressures. They are not very strong cards. If they were, the Nazis would not be in Bulgaria today.

This is not to say that the Soviet Union, had it the power, would turn and destroy the Third Reich at this time, or that the Russians would curb German advances in any such way as to give Britain a real advantage over its antagonist. Russian policy since Munich has been obviously directed toward destroying the power of both Britain and Germany by encouraging them to destroy each other.

Were Russia a stronger military power, it might have been able to redress the balance between Britain and Germany after the fall of France by marshalling the Balkans into a united front, letting that front disintegrate should it have proved too great an advantage to Britain. If Russia were stronger today it would hardly let the Balkans slip into the German grasp while Britain's cause is still a precarious one.

But Russia apparently is not strong. And the game on which it entered when it signed the non-aggression pact with the Nazis has to be played subject to Russian limitations. Thus the Soviet leaders give what encouragement they can to the opponents of Naziism by expressing their pique at Nazi advances in Southeastern Europe. The foes of the Third Reich may, if they wish, read into Soviet rebukes to small States the possibility that Russia will one day come out openly against Germany. Meanwhile, through continued trade and renewal of trade pacts, the Soviets reassure the Nazis of their good will.

It will not be overlooked, however, that the Nazis have means of assuring themselves of Russian good will. These take the form of scores of surplus divisions of German troops in Poland, and Nazi military concentrations within 150 miles of most of Russia's European borders. Until the Soviets can match this threat, they can only talk —and not even directly to the Nazis, but to their victims.

Mrs. Beeton

The exigencies of wartime cooking in Britain have aroused a deep and widespread interest in Mrs. Beeton. Hers is one of the famous names in the annals of English literature. But it is more than that. Nearly everybody at some time or other has come across the name of Walter Scott, but there are thousands of people who could not give the title of any of his books. But it is safe to say that there is no one, in Britain, at least, who is not aware that Mrs. Beeton's magnum opus was a cookery book.

Yet when the distinguished historian, Sir Charles Grant Robertson, inquired who Mrs. Beeton was and when the first edition of her masterpiece was published, there were few who could answer him. She is not mentioned, it appears, in the Dictionary of National Biography.

It is pleasant, therefore, to record that the Beetons are a great and notable clan. Mrs. Beeton's husband, Samuel, for example, published the first English edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and was a pioneer of popular literature. Their son, Sir Mayson Beeton, was made a K. B. E.—Knight Commander, Order of the British Empire—in 1920, and was president of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company. Mrs. Beeton, therefore, has other claims to recognition, besides her 4,000 recipes; and it is good that they are now being remembered.

Modern Caliph of Bagdad

Sometimes, in big cities, one doesn't know one's neighbor in the apartment across the hall. It was in an ancient metropolis that its ruler, the Caliph Harun al Rashid, went about unrecognized among his people. Anyhow—

At the opening of a recent labor convention in Boston, a tall young man sought to enter by the rear door. He was immediately halted by vigilant doorkeepers. "Say, boy, where's your badge?" demanded one of the sentries in a friendly but forbidding tone. Instantly a Federal official who happened to be near by moved up with a trifle of excitement. "This," he exclaimed, "is the Mayor of Boston!" Mayor Maurice J. Tobin then stepped in and gave the address of welcome.

To the phenomena of a great city evidently can be added the Mayor anonymous. Any Mayor might learn a lot that way. The Caliph did.

Visiting the Neighbors

With continents in the flames of war either to east or west, the two Americas are finding each other's company increasingly congenial. There have been various factors contributing to this congeniality within recent days—recognitions of its natural basis, and indications that it will survive.

Among these is primarily to be noted the enterprise of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in sending a group of twelve educators and journalists for a two months' tour of Central and South American countries. The group includes several writers from the Middle West and the Latin-American specialist of The Christian Science Monitor.

Cultural ties of many sorts are tightening between the two American continents. Radio networks of both the National Broadcasting Corporation and the Columbia Broadcasting System are extending service to scores of stations from Cuba southward. Several magazines in the United States have devoted special issues to Pan-Americanism, and President Roosevelt has asked the motion picture industry for films better interpreting the two Americas to each other.

All these activities are bound to bear fruit in better understanding.

Another Sit-Down?

It is interesting that, according to the Gallup Poll, the closest division of sentiment on the lend-lease bill in the United States exists in the East Central States, that is, a cluster centering in the Ohio River Valley. Even in this group 50 per cent favor the measure, only 24 per cent actually oppose, 11 per cent give qualified answers, and the rest are undecided. Elsewhere, including States farther west, the proportions favoring this aid to Britain run higher.

Does this mean that more people in this middle-western region than elsewhere are persuaded by the arguments that it does not really matter which countries win the war, that the Versailles Treaty was a great injustice, and that Nazidom is a kind of revolution which should not be resisted?

If so, residents of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois might appropriately recall a period a few years ago when their area was the scene of a wave of sit-down strikes. Many persons believed that the strikers had some valid grievances. But did that mean that the community should, or could afford to, condone their method? Did it justify their seizure of other people's property, the clubbing away of other workers, or an attempt to substitute the strikers' law for that of the State? And is there not a parallel between this and the attempt of Nazi Germany to substitute violence for law and world order?

Citizens of the communities involved came shortly to feel that their security was affected even though they might be neither employers nor strikers. Gradually the sentiment of the country concluded that law and order had to be maintained before any grievance could be adjusted with fairness or any settlements be relied upon. Similarly, whether one likes it or not, the United States as a resident of the world community has a great deal at stake in the preservation of some kind of moral order and international law as a means towards peaceful and just settlement of differences among nations.

The patriot who was taught that "hamburger" was un-American during the last war and had to call for a "liberty sandwich," now has a son at an army camp learning to play a glockenspiel.

Our Readers Say—

Individual and World Prosperity

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Listening to a radio program broadcast from New York recently, in which one United States Senator replied to a proposed plan for reconstruction after the war, and a plea for immediate aid to Britain, made by a well-known columnist, I was greatly disappointed at the selfish trend of the Senator's arguments. It seemed an utter selfishness and an absolute ignoring of all Christly admonitions to neighborliness and brotherhood. The Senator's chief concern seemed to be the advisable procedure to make the United States the greatest and dominant nation of the world.

Anyone who claims the name of "Christian" should know that such concern and ambition is in direct opposition to all the precepts and the example of our great Master. Continually and consistently he emphasized the doctrine of humility, saying:

> "Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant."

This teaching applies to nations as well as to individuals, for nations are only an aggregation of individuals. It is only when a nation recognizes the need of world unity, and strives for universal welfare and harmony, that it can become truly great. Surely in times like these when tyranny and oppression, and the lust for power appear rampant, and the nations who oppose such courses are crushed and bleeding, but still courageously fighting, surely under conditions like these, no right-thinking American wishes to play the part of the priest and the Levite in the well known parable, but decidedly that of the Samaritan who "went to him and bound up his wounds . . . and took care of him."

Only as Americans realize the truth that true greatness can be best achieved in nations, as in individuals, by putting into practice the teaching and example of the greatest teacher who ever lived, in our national as well as in our private life, can we hope to attain our own prosperity and bring about universal harmony and concord.

Flint, Mich. E. W. D. FLINT

Tung Oil and Oiticica

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am doing publicity in New England for Tung Oil and Subsistence Farms, Inc., of Chicago, and your recent article in The Wide Horizon column, "Route to Neighborliness," has been called to my attention by several.

I referred this to our Chicago office and received the following reply:

"Oiticica oil is not a true substitute for tung oil. It does have drying virtue, but it is not tung oil. There is a bite in tung oil that integrates it into the very material to which it is applied, often reaching in to an eighth of an inch. It hardens from the inside out, the outer surface hardening last. This is why the glorious Chinese temples, covered with tung oil many centuries ago, glisten today in the sunlight notwithstanding the ravages of the centuries.

"Oiticica also is an annual. You plant it each year like corn.

"Again, industry needs all the oiticica oil it can get to piece out the inadequate supply of tung oil. Even at 13½ cents tung oil is profitable. That price is set by castor bean oil competition. This is another useful oil that pieces out tung. There has not been found anything that does just what tung can do. All the other oils are also needed.

"True, most of the plantings are on marginal lands. By this we mean lands that are so far north that late frosts blight the blossoms frequently. In Marion County, Florida, that has been avoided.

"It is true that the American supply of tung oil is inadequate. But the chemists say that if the price does not exceed 30 cents, there will always be a cash demand for the product. When the price goes too high, it has to be pieced out with oiticica, castor bean, and other oils.

"Norman Lenington, President."

Boston E. M. LUEBEN

Willkie Republicanism?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There will be a new brand of Republicanism in America in the not too distant future, and it will be a forward-looking Willkie Republicanism. For by its actions, the Old Guard has alienated the great majority of straight-thinking Americans. Some of these "leaders" now seem to be trying to isolate the Republican Party out of existence. Instead of being able to do that, they will find they have obstructed themselves out of the political picture. The Republican Party is going on with Wendell Willkie! Going on to victory and to achievement of worthwhile things. Not to play the game of politics for what there is in it, nor for personal aggrandizement, but to make it the party it once was, a people's party, born in the need of the hour. And in this new hour, thanks to Wendell Willkie, the Republican Party will again be the party of progress and prosperity!

VEREDON WILLIAM UPHAM

East Cleveland, Ohio

"God Bless the Universe"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The song "God Bless America," composed by Irving Berlin, has swept over America. Whenever I am called upon to sing this song, however, I substitute the words, "the universe" for "America." God is no respecter of persons, we read in the Bible, and we are all his children, no matter where we live or under what human laws. God's love is impartial, and we are taught to love our enemies, and that God governs all. God's love will lead us out of the darkness of fear and hate, into the brightness and love of true brotherhood. (MRS.) LILLIAN PFLAUM

Norfolk, Va.

Outlawed

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Owing to its extreme barbaric cruelty, the steel trap, used almost exclusively in Canada and the United States for the taking of fur-bearing animals, has been outlawed in Germany by—Adolf Hitler!

N. W. YOUNG, ex-trapper

Shining Tree, Ont.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Doesn't Look Any Too Comfortable

Peaches Are Where You Find Them

Henry was seven the first time I mentioned dancing school. We were at dinner when I remarked casually that Miss Barrett had telephoned to say that she was starting a dancing class in our neighborhood and would like to have Henry in it.

"Wotta I wanna dance for?" grumbled Henry.

I started to talk about high school dances and college proms, not realizing that he had seven-league thoughts with which to leap right over those years to cowboy, air-mail pilot, and G-man careers. Gathering strength from the silence at the head of the table Henry went on, "Might as well teach me to sew."

* * *

Henry was thirteen when he went down to Henderson County to pick peaches. Summer was almost over, he had been to camp, and the what-to-do days were at hand.

Ben Niles came to see us and told of the fine, bumper crop of peaches he had, almost ready to harvest. With his keen understanding of boys with time on their hands, he asked Henry how he'd like to bring one of his friends and come down to join the crew of extra pickers. Of course he would; so arrangements were excitedly made and soon we were at the station seeing the boys off on the big adventure.

The peach-picking experience—how they, not having had anything on their heads since bonnets were tied under their chins, refused the straw jimmies offered them by the experienced men, then had to struggle with their fuzz-matted hair; the songs of the men in the orchard, the platters of corn cakes and fried chicken prepared by a super-cook who knew something of boys' appetites and so on—makes a story that should be heard from Henry, first hand. Not the least of the thrill was the "salary," the first "big" money he had ever earned.

Shortly after school started that fall Henry came to me one day and asked for his "peach money." He had given it to me to save for him.

Noting my look of inquiry, he said, "I'm going to give it to Miss Barrett for dancing lessons." I swallowed an "Oh," and meekly murmured, "How nice." (Mothers never say, "I told you so.")

But why should I have such a guilty feeling? Oh, yes, it was a milestone. Like the others—from long dresses to short ones, rompers to suits, first day at kindergarten, first overnight hike, and now dancing. And I had suggested it!

Couldn't he have gone on just being a little boy, allergic to soap and water, unfastened knickers hanging below his knees, just a little while longer? I asked myself. But myself answered: No, this is part of the growing up and now is the time. You won't have to tell him to wash his ears or comb his hair or shine his shoes—and he'll stay out after dark, too.

* * *

As the holidays drew near we began to hear about the Christmas party. "But I'm not going," said Henry, "because you're supposed to bring a girl—one who is not a member of the cotillion—and I don't know any."

I suggested several names—a Sunday School friend, a neighbor and one or two others—but none seemed to be the right one. Finally he said there was a girl he'd like to ask but he did not know her very well because she had only recently come to Highland school.

Then he told me her name and I felt sure the problem was settled. "Good," said I. "I know Betty, know her Mother very well. Here is their phone number. Call her and I'll talk, too."

There seemed to be a moment of hesitation after he told her his name, then she said, "Oh, yes, you're on the team. Wait till I ask Mother."

The invitation accepted I talked with Betty-the-first and promised to be chauffeur-chaperon for the event and that was that.

As we drove out the Parkway the night of the party, Henry remarked, "I thought she lived on Bardstown Road?"

"Used to," I replied, "but now they have a grand new home in the Park."

I had mingled emotions of growing-pains (his) and a sort of joyous pride as he handed the sweet, pink-taffeta-ruffled girl into the car. My job as chaperon began at once as I tried to break the thick silence of the back seat with questions about school, the new home, etc., receiving scarcely any help at all from Henry.

* * *

Eleven-thirty found me waiting on the club driveway with the other chauffeur-chaperons.

The laughter, see-you-tomorrows, and good-byes followed into our car. After the first "Have a good time?" I was left to my driving. Not much traffic; so we were soon through the park and now Henry was bowing and saying thank you at the door then—kerplunk!—he sat down next to me on the front seat with a "Wow!"

"And just what does that mean?" I asked.

"Only that was not the girl I thought I was taking at all!"

"But you said—"

"I meant Betty *Gardner*—this is Betty *Gordon*, and I never saw her until she came down the stairs tonight!"

"Oh, dear, I'm so sorry I made such a mistake—I really am—"

"Forget it, Mother. I think it was a swell mistake!" H. D. B.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men.... To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

A Word to Labor

If there is any body of people in the United States that ought to constitute the strongest patriots, it is that body of men who toil and seek honest occupation for the benefit of themselves and their families. They ought to cherish the institutions of this country, as they undoubtedly do, with the most earnest and devoted patriotism, for if the temple builded by the fathers and maintained by the children, sustained and loved by you of the present day, is once thrown down and destroyed, the condition of the American citizen will be thrown back to that of the slave or the serf of a century ago.—Maj. Gen. NELSON A. MILES in an address under labor auspices on June 30, 1899, at Pittsburgh.

The Wide Horizon

"Churchill's Gallipoli"

By Carlyle Morgan

The visit of the British Foreign Secretary and the chief of Britain's Imperial General Staff to Ankara has brought 25-year-old memories of the Dardanelles and Gallipoli into European news dispatches. "Gallipoli" represents a costly and unsuccessful British venture taken at a great distance. Mr. Churchill is usually credited with the authorship of the Gallipoli campaign, and his name ever since has been attached to it.

In this respect popular recollection does the British war leader perhaps less than justice. Mr. Churchill favored the attack in the Dardanelles. He did not approve of the manner in which it was carried out.

The initial operations were greatly encouraging: "The success of the naval attack upon the outer forts of the Dardanelles and the first penetration of the Straits produced reactions of high consequence throughout Europe." In a few days the outer forts had been destroyed, including guns amounting to a fifth of the Straits' entire gun defenses. "I found myself in those days," says Mr. Churchill, "surrounded by smiling faces." But the inscrutability of the War Office and the difficulty of persuading authorities of the feasibility of attacks by ships on forts caused him much anxiety.

Of the campaign Liddell Hart has written: "The fault was not in the conception, but in the execution. If the British had used at the outset even a fair proportion of the forces they ultimately expended in driblets, it is clear from Turkish accounts [Turkey was then an enemy of Britain] that victory would have crowned their undertaking."

* * *

The policy of "too little and too late," as Mr. Lloyd George would phrase it, was due not only to lack of co-ordination among British authorities. Marshal Joffre and the French General Staff, supported by influential British voices, aimed at a decisive victory in France.

But Mr. Churchill, Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Kitchener were agreed that blows at the allies of Germany were needed to bolster a discouraged Russia. In fact, 1915 was only a few hours old when Grand Duke Nicholas appealed to Lord Kitchener for aid which would relieve Russia of Turkish pressure. Out of the appeal, the campaign in the Dardanelles appears to have grown. "Kitchener felt unable to provide troops and suggested a naval demonstration." Mr. Churchill sought to make this a full-fledged attempt to force passage through the Straits.

After the reduction of the outer defenses of the Dardanelles, a fleet of "mainly obsolete" vessels entered the Straits, ran into mines, and abandoned its project.

Whether the advance could have been renewed and carried to success is one of history's arguments. The naval commander decided against a renewal of the attack unless supported by military aid. And the rest of the story is one of delay in high circles.

During the delay the Turks seized an opportunity to reinforce their positions. Weakness in numbers and the task of aiding naval operations obliged the British military force, which was at last dispatched to the Dardanelles, to attempt a landing at Gallipoli. The sequence was a military tragedy and the desire of some members of the British Government to withdraw the British forces. When a shift in the naval command brought about a new proposal to "force the Straits and control them" it was too late, perhaps not to beat the Turks, but to beat the growing forces of opposition at home.

* * *

Winston Churchill recalls: "We had only to resume a gradual naval advance to discover the wonderful truth that they (the Turks) had . . . scarcely any more ammunition." But land operations were risky: "I had no doubt, as the Admiralty telegrams show, that the military risks far outweighed the naval risks, and that the military costs in soldiers' lives would far exceed the cost in sailors' lives. We suspected . . . the weakness and critical condition of the Turkish defense against the Fleet. . . . But no one estimated truly the tremendous strength of the Turkish resistance against the Army."

John Buchan (afterwards Lord Tweedsmuir) has recorded: "By the textbooks no man should have left the beaches alive." But as at Dunkirk in 1940, the beaches at Gallipoli were the scene of a masterful, "bloodless" evacuation.

Liddell Hart sums up: "Thus the curtain rang down on a sound and far-sighted conception, marred by a chain of errors in execution almost unrivalled even in British history."

The phrase, "Mr. Churchill's Gallipoli," contains too much history to permit its being used casually.

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